INSURANCE
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I 5

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are slow to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

VOL. XVIII NO. 156 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

PATEL INQUIRY INTO AFFAIR.

Mysteries Behind Delay In Publication Of Report.

SETALVAD DENIES CONGRESS ALLEGATIONS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "I.D.M." EDITOR.

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT GIVEN TO SLOCOMBE.

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

The Office of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the press explaining the reasons for the delay in the publication of the report of the Non-Official Peshawar Enquiry Committee:—

"On June 18 the then Acting President of the Congress, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was in Bombay at the time asked the Secretary of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee, Mr. R. S. Pandit, to arrange for the printing and publication of the Committee's Report. Accordingly on the 19th, the "Indian Daily Mail" Press was approached and its Managing Editor stated that he would gladly undertake the printing but would give his final reply the next day after consulting the Board of Directors. On the following day, the 20th he definitely agreed to undertake the work.

The terms of the "Daily Mail" for the printing were approved by the then Acting President. The proofs were duly corrected and returned to the "Daily Mail" by the Secretary of the Committee. On July 1 a cheque for Rs. 1,500 was given to the Manager of the press in part payment of charges, the balance to be paid on the completion of the work which was expected within a few days.

SIR CHIMANLAL OBJECTS.

But suddenly on July 9 the Managing Editor told the Secretary that the Chairman of the Board of the "Indian Daily Mail", Pandit reported the above facts to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the present Acting President on July 12. Mr. Pandit is now making new arrangements to expedite printing and publication of the Report."—A. P.

Sir Chimanlal Denies Congress Allegations.

BOMBAY, July 15.

In connection with the above statement from Ahmedabad, in the absence of the Managing Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" at Poona Sir Chimanlal Setalvad interviewed by a press representative said:—

I have no direct knowledge of what had happened between the Chairman and the Secretary of the Congress Peshawar Enquiry Committee, and Mr. Wilson about the matter, but I can only tell you what has been reported to me by Mr. Wilson. As the undertaking of any job of printing was a matter for the Managing Editor to do I did not know anything about the "Indian Daily Mail" Press having taken this job till about the 7th of July when Mr. Wilson spoke to me about it. He then told me that he had accepted the work on the distinct stipulation that he was to be at liberty to make such alterations in the report as he might think necessary before he could take the responsibility of finally printing it. If such a stipulation was agreed to then it would not be correct to say that on June 20 Mr. Wilson definitely agreed to do the work as alleged in the statement.

KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT.

Further the allegation that Mr. Wilson on June 19 said that he would give his final reply after consulting the Board of Directors cannot be correct. In fact the Board was not consulted on or before the 20th of June or at any time thereafter and Mr. Wilson never told me anything about consulting the Board. I am not in a position to say that happened between the Chairman and the Secretary of the Enquiry Committee and Mr. Wilson upto about the 7th of July.

It was about that date that Mr. Wilson consulted me for the first time about certain sentences and expresions in the report and I and Mr. Wilson agreed that they required to be altered. I and Mr. Wilson then settled the exact wording of the alterations. Mr. Wilson reported to me later that he had shown the proposed alterations to the Secretary and the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee, but that while the Secretary was inclined to accept them the Chairman was not.

Mr. Wilson further said that as the Chairman of the Committee declined to agree to the proposed alterations, he, Mr. Wilson, would tell him that he was unable to print the report and that there will be no cause of complaint in view of the stipulation mentioned above that he had made in the beginning. I was definitely of the view, and in that view Mr. Wilson agreed, that it would not be proper for the 'Indian Daily Mail" Press to print the report without the proposed alterations.

As regards other matters mentioned in the statement especially with regard to Mr. Slocombe I have no knowledge. I deny the allegation that the "Indian Daily Mail" Press let the Enquiry Committee down at the eleventh hour, for if Mr. Wilson made the stipulation, he reported to me he had made, there can be no cause for complaint."—A. P.

Congress Working Committee.

—:o:—

Meeting In Bombay On July 30

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

The Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee has fixed the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee for the 30th July at Bombay.

The exact time and place of meeting will be notified later.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee has been transferred here, and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has taken charge of it as its Acting President.—A. P.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, was unwilling to allow the report to be printed unless certain alterations suggested by the latter were made in it.

The Managing Editor saw the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee, Mr. V. J. Patel on July 10. After discussion Mr. Patel said that it was impossible to make any substantial alterations in the report whereupon the Managing Editor wrote informing him that the Chairman of the "Daily Mail" was definitely of the view that the "Daily Mail" Company could not take the responsibility of printing the report.

MR. WILSON'S INDISCRETION.

It might also be mentioned here that the Managing Editor in his interview with the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee admitted having handed a proof copy of the report to Mr. George Slocombe, representative of the "Daily Herald" before he sailed for England. The Chairman naturally expressed surprise that he should have so handled "a confidential document."

THE HITCH.

The statement adds that it will thus be seen that in spite of the best efforts of the Secretary to expedite publication of the Report, the regrettable delay has been caused by the hitch mentioned above. It concludes by saying "Mr.

PESHAWAR

A PRESENT TO OFFICIALDOM.

—:o:—

Edgar Wallace on Indian Censorship.

The following observations of Mr. Edger Wallace in 'London Opinion' on the censorship established in India will be read with interest:—

A censorship has been established in India, naturally, because a censorship is the most powerful weapon that bureaucracy can wield. It hides their mistakes; it perverts the truth. It is a stupid and senseless instrument that is wielded best by stupid and senseless men. It is the face-saver of officialdom. It qualifies rank failures for honours. It represents incompetent men as men of genius. It is the first and most alarming sign of political panic.....A censorship is a liar's charter and hides nothing from the enemy.

Responsivist Leader In A Penitent Mood.

—:o:—

JAYAKAR TAKES HIS TIPS FROM "PIONEER."

Complains He Is Let Down By Anglo-India.

SIMLA, July 15.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar interviewed regarding his remarks in the Assembly about the Congressmen standing for the next election, said that his remarks were based on telegram appearing in the "Pioneer" of the 11th from its special representative in Simla, which news, Mr. Jayakar says, now appears to be a pure invention. Knowing Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's strong views in this matter, he is not surprised that the information is not correct.—A. P.

WHO LET DOWN JAYAKAR.

SIMLA, July 15.

It seems that the story of Congressmen contesting the next election invented in Simla and that the gullible representative of the "Pioneer and C. M. Gazette" was made to swallow it.

This morning the Assembly was concerned about the manner Mr. Jayakar had thus been let down as he made it one of the chief themes of his Assembly speech.

PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The number of hunger strikers is daily increasing in Alipoor Central Jail. Fresh batches of "C" class political prisoners are being drawn into hunger strike.

The number already exceeds 25.—Free Press.

"LIBERALS WILL HAVE TO RECONSIDER" POSITION.

—:o:—

Setalvad Points Out Difference In Viceroy's Two Statements.

BOMBAY, July 15.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Western India National Liberal Association has sent the following, cable to the Prime Minister the Secretary of State and the Viceroy:—

Council of Western India National Liberal Association view with apprehension proposal to include in British representation at the Round Table Conference all parties, especially as prominent Conservative and Liberal leaders have declared themselves against Indian demands. November pronouncement of Viceroy spoke of His Majesty's Government meeting Indian delegation, while pronouncement ninth July says representatives of Great Britain. If above change contemplated, those who welcomed Conference on footing of November declaration will have to reconsider.—A. P.

PRINCES REJECT SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Refuse To Serve As India's Ulster.

HOST OF ADVISERS GOING TO LONDON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SIMLA, July 14.

The Simon Report has, I hear, been totally rejected to-day by the Indian Princes, so far as it affects them. An official statement will probably be forthcoming to-morrow.

The Princes do not express themselves on questions of Dominion Status and British Indian aspirations, but they are anxious otherwise to show that they will not agree to serve as an Ulster of India.

I also hear that after a heated debate, the Maharaja of Patiala's proposal to nominate Dr. Rushbrook William, as one of original delegates on behalf of the Princes has failed and that Colonel Haskar and Sir Manubhai Mehta will fill this role.

Dr. Williams will be an adviser along with an host of others going with the Princes.

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERATION.

Sir Leslie Scott's Views.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 14.

Contributing his views on the Simon Commission's Report to a symposium published by the Asiatic Review," Sir Leslie Scott expressed the opinion that the Commission's scheme is broadly right.

He says that Indian States would be well advised to consider carefully how they can best enter the Federation, when it becomes a practical possibility, but considers that the suggestion that they should be encouraged to enter the Federal Council, one by one, would be fatal to their influence.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

—:o:—

Cancel Naval Programme.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—Following M. Briand's announcement of his intention to suspend naval shipbuilding in connection with 1930 programme until December the Italian Government has reaffirmed to Quai d'Orsay its own intention to stop all naval construction during that period.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Supplementary Grants.

POONA, July 15.

The Bombay Council proceeded to sanction supplementary demands on various matters. There was little debate on the subject. Sanction was given to following Rs. 2,410 additional clerical staff to the Bombay Commissioner of Police, Rs. 28,000 scarcity works, Bijapur District, Rs. 9000 extra expenditure West Khandesh road Rs. 6,001 new tube well research station, Sakrand, Rs. 5200 Examining Board granting certificates to Electrical Contractors, wiremen, Rs. 13,000 travelling allowance to excise menials, Rs. 5,800 special officer draft model rules bye-laws under Bombay City Municipalities Act Rs. 5,589 for additions and alterations to the excise Building, Bombay, Rs. 38,625 for New Reseach Division, Sukkur Barrage commencing October next to investigate water logging, and subsoil formation Rs. 4.616 temporary subdivision. New Revenue Police Buildings, Dadu on the Indus, Rs. 12,394 New Construction of sub-division Karachi Canals, Rs. 4463 the appointment of Deputy Director, J. J. School of Art.

The Council also sanctioned Rs. 4,33716 excess expenditure 1928-29 revealed report accountant general.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the Select Committee Report amending the University Bill which passed its second reading. The third reading was postponed later in the week.

Coimbatore. July 15.—Fourteen volunteers were sentenced yesterday to four months' rigorous imprisonment for defying order under Section 144.—Free Press.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT PANS.

—:o:—

Severely Boycotted By Bidders.

SHIRODA INCIDENT.

SHIRODA, July 15.

(From A Correspondent.)

At the commencement of Satyagraha raids the authorities and called the contractors of salt pans and had given them six months time for the payment of the rent for the pans. But now that raids have ceased they called upon the contractors to pay the rent immediately, threatening that the salt will be auctioned if they failed to comply. Accordingly there was the auction yesterday but none offered a bid and thus the authorities are greatly disappointed.

ANOTHER PROCESSION TO YEROWDA.

—:o:—

Poona Youth Leaguers' Decision.

POONA, July 13.

At a meeting of the Youth League held last night, it was resolved to take out another procession to Yerwada Jail.—Free Press.

The Poona Cantonement Congress Volunteers have decided to defy the District Magistrate's order prohibiting processions and political demonstrations in Cantonment limits. A War Council has been formed with Mr. M. I. Patel as the President.—Free Press.

DR. ANTROLIKAR'S PROPERTY FORFEITED.

—:o:—

A telephone message from Sholapur states that the District Magistrate has forfeited the property of Dr. Antrolikar, a Congress leader, who ha been missing and whose whereabouts are not known since the Sholapur riots, to his Majesty.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

An Incident At Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

What would have developed into a serious situation at Khasbazar liquor shop yesterday was averted by tactful handling. A liquor shop vendor is alleged to have assaulted two labour pickets, sitting opposite the back door of the liquor shop which was kept open. The Secretary of the Labour Union removed the injured pickets and brought a fresh batch of ten volunteers and threatened to bring 200 more volunteers if they were assaulted.

A big crowd assembled. The Deputy S. P. with Sub-Inspector of Police and several policemen arrived and asked the liquor shop vendor to close the back door and handed the key to the Excise Inspector.—A. P.

ARMOURY RAID CASE.

29 Accused: 350 Witnesses.

CHITTAGONG, July 14.

A charge sheet against Aanand Singh and 28 others under Sections 302, 396, 438/420 B, 189, and 114 of the Indian Penal Code, Section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act, Section 19 E and F of Arms Act, Section 29 of Telegraphs Act and Section 126 of the Railways Act, in connection with the armoury raid was submitted to-day.

The trial will take place on July 16 before a special tribunal consisting of Mr. J. Yunus, District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong (President) and Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad Ghose, retired District and Sessions Judge and Mr. Khan Abdul Hye, Deputy Magistrate of Pabna as members.

There are about 350 prosecution witnesses.—A. P.

MAKING A FARCE MORE FARCICAL.

Opposition's Alternatives To Labour.

"WRECK R. T. C. OR WE WILL THROW YOU OUT."

CRISIS IMMINENT IN BRITAIN.

The Conservative and Liberal Parties seem to be determined to find room for their representatives at the Round Table Conference. According to the "Daily Herald", the Government feel that they alone must shoulder the responsibility. A crisis is thus imminent.

The Conservative Committee on Indian Affairs has passed resolutions praising the Simon Report as providing the best basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference and demanding that the latter should be an All-Party Affair. The "Daily Herald" reports that if these demands are ignored, the Conservatives will move a vote of censure against the Government.

During question time, the Premier told Mr. Mardy Jones that Parliament will get no opportunity to discuss the above matters, while Mr. Benn told the same member that the question of general amnesty could not be considered.

LONDON, July 14.

The Conservative Committee on Indian Affairs adopted a resolution, recording their appreciation of the great value of the Simon Commission's Report as providing terms for discussion at the Round Table Conference and strongly expressing the opinion that all three political parties should be represented at the Round Table Conference.

The House of Lord's debate on Lord Burnham's question whether in view of Lord Irwin's statement of July 9th, the Simon Commission's Report will form the main subject of consideration and discussion at the Round Table Conference has been postponed to July 22.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BRITAIN AND R. T. C.

—:o:—

Possibility Of A Crisis.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 15.

The Opposition newspapers of both wings voice their determination that the British Delegation to the Round Table Conference shall be an All-Party one.

The "Daily News and Chronicle" forsees the possibility of something like a crisis before Parliament rises, and says that Ministers are frankly anxious and held two Cabinet meetings yesterday.

The "Morning Post" understands that the only matter hitherto decided is that Mr. MacDonald will attend the Conference and adds that if the Delegation is an all-party one, it is certain that the Simon Commission Report will be the most important basis of discussion. but if it is exclusively Governmental, the report will be shelved and the two Opposition Parties will in no way agree to it.

The "Daily Herald" understands that the Government takes the line that it alone must shoulder the responsibility for the Round Table Conference, although it has not yet reached a decision on the constitution of the Delegation.

The paper understands that the Conservatives are preparing a motion of censure in the House of Commons and says that if the motion is carried, Government will undoubtedly resign.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Wellock asked whether the Viceroy would consult Congress leaders regarding their attending the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Mardy Jones inquired whether there would be a general amnesty to political prisoners, preliminarily to the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn in a joint reply said the policy of Government as stated on 1st November that the Conference should be representative of different parties and interests in British India had not been changed. He reminded the House that he had pointed out on 23rd June the difficulty of considering amnesty.

"I CAN SAY NOTHING."

Mr. Wellock recalled the Viceroy's statement that he would consult various sections of Indian opinion and asked if Congress leaders would be consulted.

Mr. Benn: The Viceroy is in constant communication with leaders of Indian opinion. Beyond that I can say nothing.

Mr. Mardy Jones urged that in view of the early end of the session it was time the House knew what would be done to get Congress leaders to agree.

Mr. Roden Buxton suggested special response on Mr. Benn's part in view of the kindly nature of the statement of party leaders of legislature in Simla dealing with the question of amnesty and calling off of Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Heneage urged the necessity of making sure that amnesty would ameliorate the situation in India.

There were no replies.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked whether the House would be given opportunity, prior to recess, to discuss the political situation in India in relation to the finding of the Simon Commission and the terms of reference and personnel of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied that he did not think it would be

(Continued on page 7.)

HOOLIGANS KILL 11 HINDUS.

—:o:—

Disturbances At Kishoreganj.

PICKETING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Out of the 17 students picketers arrested yesterday from the Presidency College, two were discharged and fifteen sent up for trial. The situation there is quiet today, no pickets having turned up till noon to-day.

A large number of European sergeants and inspectors have been posted at the main gate of the Presidency College.

Vigorous picketing is going on before the City, Scottish Churches, St. Paul's, Bangabasi and Vidyasagar colleges. No classes have been held in these colleges till noon to-day. Similar scenes were witnessed before the Scottish Collegiate, Vidyasagar Collegiate Ripon Collegiate and Shyambazar A. V. Schools, and the attendance in these schools have been considerably affected.

Three volunteers were arrested to-day.

DAILY RAID IN CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Bengal Provincial Committee office was raided in the early hours of this morning, at about 4 a.m. and arrests were made of Moulvi Amir Bux, a prominent Congress worker Tipperah Congress Committee and Officer in charge. Kazi Resabhussein has taken his place.

11 HINDUS KILLED.

As a result of communal outbreaks in the Kishoreganj Sub-Division 10 Hindus including one lady were killed by Muslim hooligans, in the village of Jangalia. Armed Police opened firing which resulted in 4 killed and 2 wounded, all Muslims, in the affected area. Strong armed reinforcements have been despatched.—Free Press.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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A R2813

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A R2760A

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P R2746B

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C 1185

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C 100

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FOR SALE—A HILL, near G. I. P. Ry. Line at KALYAN. (Thana Dist.) is offered for sale at a reasonable price interested person or persons to communicate with Box No. 96, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.55
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T R2800

Personal.

PURSHOTAM KAPOOR CAWNPOREWALLA.—Your letter received Your people's anxiety greatly relieved. Your determination to do your mite for your Country's freedom has the wholehearted support and blessings of your Elders. May God help you in this your noble cause. Keep your nearest and dearest informed of your doings and whereabouts, which will never be divulged or used against you. Always remain non-violent which is our Mahatmaji's creed, and Victory will be yours. Your Uncle RAMRATAN GUPTA.
P R2005

TINCORI MUKHERJI.—You know that your mother was seriously ill and when she found your letter, she had a relapse and has since been lying in a precarious condition without food and sleep. If you owe any duty to your mother return immediately otherwise you will not be able to see her again.—BEJOY PRASAD MUKHERJI, 41, Kamachha, Benares City.
P 1167

Educational

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M R2776

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the newly constructed Municipal Market at Chandanwady will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1930. Fish, mutton, fowls, eggs, vegetables and other articles of food will be sold in this market.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.
Arthur Crawford Market Office
Bombay, 15th July, 1930.
1184

Public Notices.

"ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD."

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 80245 on the life of Janardah Ananta Dhira, of Dadar, a duplicate Policy will be issued, unless objection is lodged with us—within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 19.
R2819

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this WEDNESDAY morning the 16th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
16th July, 1930.
1181

NOTICE.

THE public and the merchants are hereby informed that I have not been manufacturing any kind of soaps nor have any connection with the manufacturers of any washing or toilet soaps. My name has been fraudulently used in connection with some inferior-local-made soaps and hence this warning.

NOWROJI M. BHATHENA,
Late Managing Partner,
Godrej Oil Soap Co.
Club Road, Byculla.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed as from the 17th July, 1930, to the 4th August, 1930, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
The Tata Construction Co. Ltd.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 14th July, 1930.
1172

LIFE CHIEF AGENCY.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO, LTD., invite applications from persons having in influence and previous experience for Chief Agency of Kathiawar on liberal terms of commission. Please apply soon stating minimum yearly business expected.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
1178

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that ELIAS REUBEN never had any authority to purchase any goods whatsoever in my name and he has been doing so without authority, for which the undersigned will not be responsible. The public are warned not to deal with the said ELIAS REUBEN, in my name.

FLORENCE REUBEN.
Bombay, 15th July 1930.
R2813

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned property at Poona with two Bungalows known as "Sangam Bungalow" and "Cabin Bungalow," belonging formerly to the late Mr. Sorabji, Dadabhoy Dubash and now to Bai Soonabai Hormusji Dubash and Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Dubash.

Land, admeasuring 3 Acres and 34 Gunthas at Wellesley Road Poona with the Bungalows and outhouses standing thereon bearing New Survey No. 76 and Municipal Nos. 30 and 31 and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Siding, on the West by the land of Umaji Khandu, on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Siding, and on the South by the Wellesley Road.

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the undersigned Receiver of the said property appointed in High Court Suit No. 1592 of 1929 on or before 10th, August 1930.

The Receiver is not bound to accept the highest or any offer if not reasonable in his opinion.

SORABJI FRAMJI N. BANAJI,
Receiver.
Bombay, 14th, July, 1930.

Address:—
"Almai Wadia Building,"
(Vatcha Ghandi Road).
New Gamdevi Road, Bombay 7.
1160

Public Notices.

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4300/M. V. of 1930.

Owners of motor vehicles "bearing Bombay registration numbers" are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and require to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department with the renewal fees from the 1st of July 1930 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The fees for the renewal of the certificates are as below:—

Rs. 8 for a motor cycle;
Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle of two tons and under in weight unladen; and
Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e., one weighing over 2 tons.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, viz., 31st August 1930. If presented after the 31st August 1930 the full registration fees will be charged as under:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle.
Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle of two tons and under in weight unladen;
Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e., one weighing over two tons in weight unladen.

"Registration discs should not be sent."

Registration certificates of motor Vehicles bearing registration numbers issued by the Registration authorities other than the Registering authority of the Bombay Presidency should not be sent to the Motor Vehicles Department for renewal. Such certificates should be forwarded to the authorities by whom they were issued if renewal is necessary.

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 29th May, 1930.
1183

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will be held at 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, next, the 17th day of July, 1930, at the pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat to consider the draft agreement prepared by the Solicitors of Messrs. Shivnaraven Nemani. The draft is open for inspection at the Office of the undersigned during office hours.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1930.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.
Suit No. of 1930.

KESHRIMAL ANANDILAL, a firm carrying on business as brokers and commission agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HUSSEIN SULEMAN MITHA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

LET all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers on the 22nd day of July, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiffs abovenamed for the following orders:—

(1) That the defendant do file his Written Statement on or before the day of 1930.
(2) That the plaintiffs and the defendant do file their and his respective affidavits of documents on or before the day of 1930.
(3) That the suit be placed on board for hearing and final disposal on the 5th day of August 1930.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1930.

This Chamber Summons for directions has been taken out by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., plaintiffs' attorneys.

(Sd.) ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To
Hussein Suleman Mitha Esq.,
the defendant abovenamed, Bombay.
1175

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1191 of 1930.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 18th day of June 1930.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 & 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KESHRIMAL ANANDILAL, a firm, carrying on business as brokers and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay
Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HUSSEIN SULLEMAN MITHA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business as Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

The suit will be on Board of the Judge appointed by the Chief Justice, on the day to be fixed as provided herein and shall be heard in priority to all other suits appearing on the Board on that day except part heard suits and other Commercial causes on the same Board fixed for hearing on a prior date.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for judgment against the defendant for Rupees 20897-2-3 interest, costs and interest on judgment.

You are required to file a written statement or points of defence as directed by the order giving directions (to be served on you) and serve a copy on the plaintiff's on or before the day fixed by the said order in default whereof after notice to you application may be made to the Court for Judgment for want of such written statement or points of defence under Rule 188A of the High Court Rules. In the event of your filing your written statement or points of defence you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon on the day to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit by the said order giving directions or any subsequent order, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 23rd day of June, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 23rd day of June 1930.

MESSRS. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1174

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 1121 of 1928.

Re: VIRJI MANEK VISAVANIA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Galwady, Kalbadevi Road, lately doing business in partnership with Rajpal Oobhain as dealers in grain under the name of Rajpal Oobhain and Co., at Moogbhat and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th September, 1930 at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1930.

H. A. VAKIL.
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
1182

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the business of Chintaman Padmanna Bahirshet carried on at Bombay as Merchants and Commission Agents with its furniture, outstandings and goodwill as a going concern.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2335, of 1925 (Anant Padmanna Bahirseth v. Devendra Padmanna Bahirseth and others), and pursuant to the Consent Judge's Order dated the 20th March, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

The business of Chintaman Padmanna Bahirshet carried on the 2nd floor of Bharucha Building, Princess Street, Bombay, as Merchants and Commission Agents, together with the furniture, outstandings and goodwill of the said business as a going concern and certain outstandings of the business as separate lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at 3 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and sweepings at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot (G. I. P. Railway).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat bajree, juwari, linseed, husk, toor, groundnut seed, dry chillies, turmeric, sulphate of iron and sweeping grain and cotton cases of lanterns, medicines, soaps and shoes, bundles of walking sticks canvas cloth alluminium pots, printed forms old motor tyres, steel hoops, gunny bags, tarpee, empty baskets and iron plates, tins and casks of oil, empty iron casks, wooden planks, and other various artices, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MILLOWNERS AND YARN DEALERS.

Auction Sale of 54 cases and bales English, Egyptian, Japan and American silk and cotton yarn.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 23rd July, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bruce Street, Fort, about 54 cases and bales consisting of English, American, Egyptian and Japan silk and cotton yarn such as spun silk yarn, English count, 34 S. American weft cops A. R. T. on short tubes, English plain mercerised grey bundles C. O. N. X. reel, 2/40S. Egyptian garsed mercerised gray yarn, 2-104 S. English plain mercerised bleached bundles, 2/60S Egyptian bleached and unbleached yarn usual twist x reel single hand, etc.

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MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L. Trivandrum, writes:—The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs used to prevent conception. Safe and reliable. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/6. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M. D., C. I. Rly. Katni, E. I. Rly. (Central).

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AS WE SERVE

WE PROGRESS

"From

.....

M. A., B. Sc., LL. B.,

.....

I acknowledge receipt of cheque for Rs. 3,000/- towards payment of the claim of my late brother..... I appreciate the courtesy and promptness, especially when an older Company has not yet seen its way to settle the claim."

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS;—

THE

Britannia Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Cent. per cent. Indian Concern)

31, Forbes Street, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY.

THE METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BANKING & ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

"AMARCHAND BUILDING"

BALLARD ROAD BALLARD ESTATE. BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Management. Purely Indian Directors.

INDIA WAKE UP!

Your own concerns and Institutions are suffering and NON-INDIANS are prospering at your cost.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

How long will you ignore us, we shall render service better and more sympathetic than Foreigners, and protect you against your wealth going beyond Indian Boundaries.

YOUR INVESTMENT IS SAFER WITH US.

(1) BANKING DEPARTMENT:—All kinds of Banking business transacted. We take care of our Masses and agriculturists who are the BACKBONES on the Nation, and advance Loans on Co-operative principles to shareholders according to the rules

(2) We open Current, Fixed and Savings Bank Accounts, and give all kinds of facilities to Indian Merchants. BANK with us TO-DAY and see our Treatment.

(3) INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:—Fire, Marine and Motor Accidents Insurances effected including all kinds of risks undertaken. INSURE with us TO-DAY. Wanted CHIEF AGENTS and AGENCIES throughout INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

Apply to:—THE MANAGER,

The Metropolitan Mutual Banking & Assurance Co., Limited, Amarchand Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BODILY PAINS,

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Price As 12/- per Jar.

Free Sample on one [illegible],

The PAINODEX MANUFACTURING Co.

BOMBAY NO. 1.

Raw Cotton Situation.

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLAPSE AND PANIC.

Messrs. Rodocanachi & Co.'s Views.

BOMBAY, July 10.

The following monthly market report is issued by Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

The American Market was quiet with a sagging tendency during the month owing to satisfactory weather having prevailed throughout.

The Census Bureau issued yesterday their first estimate of the acreage under cultivation computing same at 45,815,000 acres, or a reduction of 2.7 per cent. on last year's. The reduction was about equal to expectations, and its effect on the market was, therefore, negligible.

We give the following figures (in 000s) to enable our Friends to set at a glance how this years estimated acreage compares with previous years' production,

	Acreage.
1925|26	48,090
1926|27	48,730
1927|28	41,905
1928|29	46,946
1929|30	47,067
1930|31	45,815

	Production.	Yield per acre.
1925-26	16,104	167.2 lbs.
1926-27	17,977	181.9 lbs.
1927-28	12,956	154.5 lbs.
1928-29	14,478	152.9 lbs.
1929|30	14,828	155.0 lbs.
1930-31	?	?

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The Indian Market ruled weak with a downward tendency which, towards the close, assumed the form of a collapse in the near positions, New Crops, though comparatively steady, following necessarily the July options in the best part of the decline.

The slump, though assisted by the sagging tendency in America, was primarily due to speculative selling and selling on account of weak parties, and to an absence, on the other land, of serious buying, Bulls being too nervous on account of the prevailing uncertainty to come in and take advantage of the lower levels. A period of panicky trading ensued, but at the close prices have again firmed up on account of the considerable offtake of ready cotton which has taken place in the last few days and the resultant elimination of the distress or weak stock.

CAUSES OF PANIC.

The outstanding events during the month were, firstly the removal of the restrictions in trading imposed earlier in the month by the East India Cotton Association a step which was to some extent responsible for the collapse as it left a panicky market at the mercy of the bears, and secondly the emergency step taken by the Board in fixing rates for the last Clearing and postponing payment for four days.

HASTY STEP OF THE BOARD.

The Board's oscillating policy was freely criticised by a big section of the Trade as apt to jeopardize the interests of the genuine Trader. We feel too that the East India Cotton Association were rather hasty in removing restrictions imposed on the score of a specific emergency before that emergency had ceased to exist, but it is well to point out, in fairness to the Board, that the Trade made no serious protest nor constructive suggestions when the removal actually took place, the outlook being at that point somewhat more cheerful) and that the outcry was raised sometime later when the effects of it had been to make themselves felt. Even so the market stood the shock remarkably well, and the resultant defaults were few and confined to a narrow circle of interests.

THE NEW CROPS.

It is too early to forecast the prospects of the New Crop, but one thing is fairly certain viz. that the sowing will be at least 10 per cent. less than they were last year, and there is a variety of reports forecasting a reduction of as much as 25 per cent. The reduction will, we think, be particularly marked in Gujarat where unsettled conditions may, in all probability, cause cultivators to put down a larger area under food stuffs for domestic use, and in the Jalna Aurangabad circle where the monsoon has been patchy and defficient.

The reduction in the Indian acreage is the natural outcome of the very low prices ruling for New Contracts which render cultivation of cotton an uneconomical proposition.

COST OF COTTON PRODUCTION

To demonstrate this we have compiled the following figures Forward quotation for which speak for themselves.

Our calculations are based on actual and or official figures and we take as a basis the following elements:—

	BERAR.	PUNJAB.
Yield per acre basis average yield of last ten years in lbs.	86.6	111.9
Estimated average quality of the crop on Bombay boxes.	Fine	Full good to fine.
Forward quotation for,		
D|J contracts	186	164
	Rs. 82 plus Rs. 3 quality margin	
One Bale worth	Rs. 93	Rs. 85
Less		
	Rs.	Rs.
Up-country handling charges	4	4
Ginning	6	6
Pressing	6	6
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum.	2	2
Rly. freight to Bombay	10	14
Town duty	1	1
Handling charges in Bombay	2	Rs. 31 2 Rs. 35
	Rs. 62	Rs. 50
Add.		
Proceeds of cotton seed.	Rs. 9	Rs. 8
	Rs. 71	Rs. 58
Gross income to the ryot per acre.	Rs. 15|8	Rs. 17

CULTIVATOR'S STATE OF ABJECT PENURY.

From the above calculations the sad fact emerges that a family of cultivators owing an acres or two and working on the land from daybreak to sunset will receive for their labours but a mere pittance amounting to a 'gross' income of between Rs. 2|8 and Rs. 5 per month according to whether they own one or two acres for the six months during which the growing of the Khariff crop takes place. Out of this, taking the extreme view that food will be produced on the land and will cost him nothing and that he will employ no outside labour, the ryot will have to defray land and water Taxes, depreciation on and repairs of labour and transport implements and such other domestic expensees as even the most frugally inclined household must necessarily incur. No wonder that a grave note of warning was sounded recently by responsible persons on the catastrophic influence which present prices are likely to have on the economic fabric of the Country when it is considered that the backbone of it, namely the cultivator, is being fast reduced to a state of abject penury.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

The market has reached a stage where constructive factors however eloquent are brushed aside and the Trade is swayed by the general nervousnes and the all-round sense of insecurity which prevails at present.

Suggestions have been made that official assistance should be forthcoming to enable the ryot to weather the present crisis, but any such aid in the shape of the Farm Board in America is, we fear, foredoomed to failure.

The statistical position is not, we repeat, weak, and it is likely to gather strength with the promise of short Crops next year. The decline, therefore, in prices below what is a reasonable level is due chiefly to the uncertainty in the future outlook and the resultant disinclination on the part of the big investor to come in and support prices. Even to-day there is talk of all markets being closed for a month or longer for reasons entirely outside the narrow confines of Commerce, and the genuine Trader's point of view in not wishing to commit himself in the face of such a possibility will, without any doubt, be appreciated.

HOW TO REMEDY PRESENT SITUATION.

The only remedy to the present situation is obviously for the Trade to digest the fact that stability is the essence of commerce. For commercial bodies to realize that their mission is to maintain and promote the Country's credit and to rally together and try and restore confidence. For merchants to take a bold step and disallow outside influences to bear upon the Market. And, in short, for the Commercial community to realize that they serve their Country's interests best by nursing and fostering her two greatest assets, viz. Trade and Industry.

Failing this we must witness a further dislocation in business resulting in an alround impoverishment and a definite shrinkage in the buying capacity of the people, which, itself, is bound to have a stunning effect upon the agriculture and industries and, consequently upon the progres of the country.

The Mills have been labouring under considerable difficulties as clearances are unsatisfactory and stocks are increasing.

The Monsoon has definitely established itself and, with few exceptions, has followed a normal course. A break is now needed to enable sowings to be completed and the seed to germinate under normal conditions.

The Bombay Stock has shown a further reduction on last month's figures, and it will henceforward register a steady downward trend as arrivals have definitely fallen off.

There is little change in the qualities available except that the better grades of Bengal are becoming scarce.

READY COTTON MARKET.

The ready cotton Market was flat in the early part of the month but gathered up consderable strength towards the close as the offtake was particularly good, a large business on the Continent having, according to reports, gone through. China was also interested in Oomra and Broach Cotton but Japan was inactive.

THE OFFTAKE.

We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	June.	Up-to-date.
Oomra	68,000	786,000
Broach	8,000	75,000
Bengal	11,000	122,000
Sundries	4,000	67,000
	91,000	1,050,000
Vs. same time last year.	128,000	1,146,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exporters	58,000	548,000
Mills	17,000	238,000
Other Buyers	16,000	264,000
	91,000	1,050,000

THE UNSOLD STOCK.

The following is our estimate of the unsold Stock on July 1st, 1930:—

Oomras		
C. P. No. I and II	90,000	
Berar	145,000	
Khandish Mathia	70,000	
Moglai	140,000	
	Total	445,000
Bengal.		
S|Punjab Rajputana	25,000	
U. P.	16,000	
	Total	41,000
Broach Surti		53,000
P|American		7,000
Dholera		23,000
Western Comptah		22,000
Karangani Cambodia		5,000
Sundries etc.		2,000
Total		598,000
Vs. Last month		746,000

The Stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	593,000
With Mills	180,000
With Exporters	365,000
Sold but not weighed	15,000
Total	1,158,000
Vs. a month ago	1,226,000

LEADERS WITHOUT FOLLOWERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As was expected the Liberals have turned round in favour of the Round Table Conference even without the representation of the Congress on it. They are always loud in their protests against Government repression, quick in passing resolutons, giving interviews and what not, but when it comes to real work where one has to sacrifice his all they retreat in a safe corner and 'watch developments.' The "Indian Daily Mail" is full with opinions of the Liberal 'leaders'. May I know what respect or following these so-called 'leaders' command. If Sjt. Jinnah is advertised to speak on the present political situation at the Azad Maidan there would be hardly 50 people to hear him and much less to clasp him, while Sjt. Sethna or Setalvad hardly 15. Can anybody call these people leaders of Indian public opinion. It may be that Sjt. Jinnah was once a popular hero because he then stood for the liberty of the people but those days are past. He wants too much of ease and comfort to be a real help to the people. If these 'leaders' go to the Round Table Conference and bring with them an 'advanced' Constitution do they believe that Indian people will work that Constitution? If they think that they can thrust their point of view as it is to-day they are leaving in a fool's paradise. I am sure very few would heed the utterances of these Liberals and whatever prominance the "Indian Daily Mail" may give to their interviews it would not cut much ice.—Yours, etc.,

MANSUR SIRAJ VASI.

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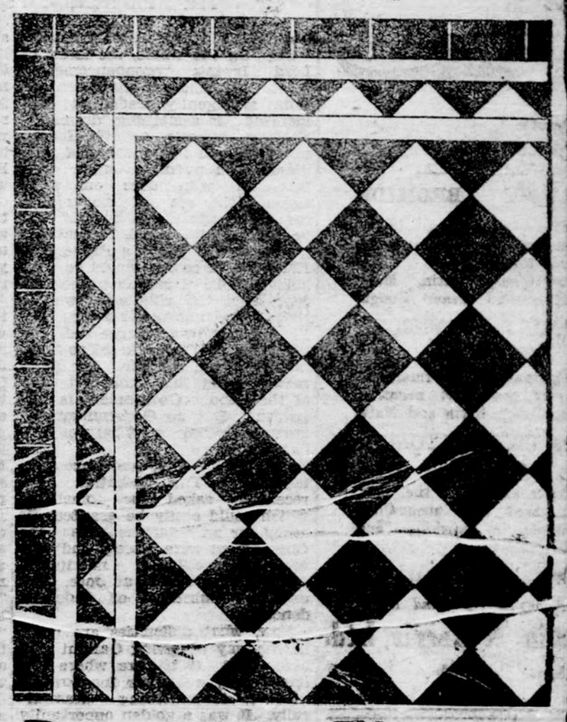

Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference —a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILE FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.

Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.

Branches:—

LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS.

Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armenian Street.

JEENA'S

KASHMIR

TOUR

SEPTEMBER 1930

(Srinagar-Gulmarg, etc, etc.)

Apply:—

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT,

Gresham Bldg., 45 Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

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THE VICEROY'S LATEST "PRONOUNCEMENT."

An Englishman's Condemnation.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the whole, the latest of Lord Irwin's "pronouncements" must be considered disappointing. What is urgently needed at this moment is something 'dramatic.' Nothing appeals to the Indian mind—to the imagination of Indians—as a warm, dramatic gesture. In vain does one wade through this sea of words, for something which can be said to be a dramatic appeal, dramatically expressed. Only a Ripon or a Hardinge, of course, would be capable of this. I see no purpose in repeating the silly old twaddle that it was not possible for the Viceroy to do so, because the Labour Party is only in office and not in power, etc., etc. Mr. Benn recently said that "the first duty of the Labour Government is to govern." But no Government can govern a people, that refuses to be governed. You can only "govern" a willing and a contented nation. The Mahatma has recently asked for something which could easily be granted. He asked for an 'assurance' that the Government were sincere and prepared to give India, not indeed full "Independence" at once, but only the "substance of Independence."

Now, what difficulties are there in the way of giving Gandhi that assurance? It is here where an opportunity was given for Government to do something dramatically. It was a golden opportunity for a dramatic gesture that would stir the imagination of the multitude, that now crowd round the Congress Flag. The Viceroy would have declared his sympathy with the Indan mind, were he to have said in the course of his speech that it was the intention of Government to "choose the risk of peace—the tremendous risk," of ratifying any agreed scheme for full self-Government for India.

The "order" which we the British people have created in India is a "leaden order," and it is doubtful whether the gulf fixed between the two races (British and Indian) can ever be bridged. The barrier of colour, I believe, forbids complete comprehension and without that spirit of comprehension the gulf cannot be bridged.

With a few exceptions, the Press in England and the people of England as a whole, still approach the problem of India from the standpoint of Great Britain's profit and loss. There is no evidence whatever that there has been a "change of heart," and mind. If proof of this is needed it is afforded in the fact that Mrs. Besant, after a close study of British opinion on the spot, is now very disappointed with all that she has seen and heard in the homeland, and is about to rejoin the Congress. That strikes me as most significant and very alarming. If in October next the Viceroy and the Labour Government were able to bring together the best minds in India and Great Britain to bear on the problem of working out a satisfactory scheme of Indian self-government the task should not prove insuperable. But there have been so many "pronouncements" in late years, in fact since 1917, and so many "explanations" of these "pronouncements" that Indians to-day have ceased to regard them with any respect. Thinking minds are still of the opinion that, were the Viceroy to call a Conference of leaders including the Mahatma and others at once and give an "assurance" that the purpose of the Conference is not to discuss India's "fitness to rule," but only to consider certain provisions to be enforced during the period of "transition" (such as defence and all other forms of "security")—all would be well. It is almost certain that the Mahatma would agree and "call off" his movement. He and he alone, can "deliver the goods." Mr. Sastri has again reminded us that "world opinion will not tolerate the continued employment of force against a people who demand what is in reality their own and has been, besides, promised over and over again by solemn engagements." The Viceroy should have declared in clear language that all the "emergency laws" are only to cover the period of "emergency" and that they will be at once withdrawn, the moment the "emergency" had passed. This "emergency" would pass directly we satisfied M. Gandhi, that the British people were sincere and "meant business". Unfortunately the English Slogan in India is now, and always has been, and always will be as long as we are here:—"We are not here to teach you democracy. We are here just to make money and guard our rights." Is it, therefore, any wonder that the average Indian now tells us, very firmly and very politely—"will you please pack up and get to hell out of it!!' Personally I don't blame him. He may not succeed easily but he is having a very good try anyway.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

P.S.—Depend upon it, the "Golden Key" to the Conference is "not" at Simla or in London, it is to be found in Yeravda Jail. It is laughable to say that our Moderates can "deliver the goods."

J. D. J.

MAHATMA GANDHI & R.T.C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reported in your today's paper that while replying to a question in the Council of State, Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, said that Mr. Gandhi could not be invited to the R. T. C. while the unconstitutional movement (as if the attitude and actions of the Government officials were all throughout constitutional), of which he was one of the chief authors, is in progress. He added that invitations to the Conference would be extended to those sections of thought, who desired and had title to be heard etc. This sort of an "arrogant" statement publicly made in an Indian Council of State needs to be treated with the contempt it deserves by all Indians, who have any grain of self-respect in them. I particularly emphasise the word "arrogant', because there is no other more appropriate word to apply to this unwarranted statement, which seems to have been made deliberately to insult 'India,' which is, as is now universally known, to be represented in a real sense at any Conference affecting her interests, if at all it takes place, by only and mainly Mahatma Gandhi, as he is the one and the main person, who can 'deliver the goods' as already acknowledged so publicly by not only the Congressmen and Nationalists but by Liberals, Moderates, Independents and Khilafatists in the sphere of politics as well as by the Hindus, Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and Depressed classes in the communal sphere. These tin-gods, of Simla ought to be knowing well that Mahatma Gandhi would not even care—much less agree—to attend such a mock Conference, even if invited, as is now contemplated by them to be held in London.

Reading between the lines of the reports over the political situation obtaining in London at present it is considered even doubtful if at all this much talked-of R. T. C. would be held there in the next October. Even if it comes about and some invividuals were to attend, it, it is doomed to be a big failure and fiasco, because shrewd politicians have already perceived that the conclusions arrived at there, if at all favourable from Indian view point, would never be endorsed or agreed to by the Parliament and similarly 'political India' would never accept any arrangements made there on her behalf by those, who cannot in the least claim to represent her.

Your editorial column "Unacceptable" is a most appropriate answer to this wild and provocative statement of the Home Secretary, who should know, if he has not learnt it by now, that Mahatma Gandhi would rather abhor to be invited by him, because to expect or accept an invitation in the present circumstances to attend the so-called Conference would be only in the category of mere suppliants or vanquished foes. Mahatma Gandhi's position is undoubtedly very much above that of the Government officials, who should know that he will only attend a Conference on his own 'minimum terms' and nothing less and that sooner or later he shall have to be invited by either the Viceroy or the British Prime Minister, because no Conference would be successful without him or his approval.—Yours, etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.

Ahmedabad, July 11.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the account in to-day's issue of the lecture given by Father Elwin on 'Christ and Satyagraha' at the Blavatsky Hall, I am writing to correct the wrong impression which the last para in your account is likely to give.

The organizers of this lecture did not ask for the use of any hall attached to a Missionary Institution for this lecture and therefore it is not quite correct to say that we were refused the use of any Mission Hall.

As Secretary of the Bombay Representative Christian Council and as a Member of a Mission I come in close touch with Missionaries from all parts of the Province and I can confidently say that a large majority are in full sympathy with the desire of India to attain "Purna Swaraj". When there is so much of difference of opinion among the different parties in India as to whether the Civil Disobedience programme is justifiable both from the ethical as well as from the utilitarian point of view, cannot one expect some among the Missionaries who would stand against participation in the Civil Disobedience programme?

Personally, believing as I do in the Congress programme, I have received much sympathy and help from those Missionaries who think that the Congress programme is justifiable and much courtesy from those who make a stand against Civil Disobedience.

Under these circumstances we did not think it right on our part to involve the Missions or the Y. M. C. A. into any difficulties which they might bring upon themselves if any of the halls attached to these institutions were used for a meeting where the pros and cons of the Civil Disobedience programme were to be discussed.—Yours, etc.,

—B. BHASKARE.

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, July 10.

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The finest talking picture ever shown in India
Also showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
"ANYTHING ONCE"
The last comedy made by Mabel Normand before she died.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
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WARNER BROS.
All-Talking, All-Dancing
Musical Success.
THE
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JOHN BOLES
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Never a fine Cine-Sound Picture than this. Such Voloptuous music, fascinating Romance, Beautiful Girls, films in TECHNICOLOUR SEQUENCES.

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MARIE PREVOST
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THE NIGHT BRIDE
Proud Imperious, she travelled the road of strange adventure.

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IMMORTAL COMEDY
THE
TAMING OF THE SHREW
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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MARY PICKFORD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

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5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Bk. Holidays 3-30
Now Showing
Second Instalment!
Further 6 Reels.
"THE ISLE OF SUNKEN GOLD"
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ANITA STEWART
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It is a story of a band of pirates seeking possession of a valuable map. Natives, cannibals, customs and all play a great part in making this serial unique in this field.
Also 2 Reels Comedy.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public notifications column.

CONGRESS AMBULANCE BRIGADE

All the volunteers must be present at the Gowalia Tank Road Maidan to-morrow at 6-30 a.m. sharp for Parade.

KAPOLE PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held at Rambaug near C. P. Tank to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to congratulate Srimati Kamla Keshurdas and Sjt. Jagjivandas N. Mehta upon their being arrested. Srimati Hansa Mehta will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 11-30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

CHARKHA PRACHARAK EXHIBITION.

Owing to heavy rush of the public, the above Exhibition has been extended to Wednesday and Thursday.

B. P. TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

The annual general meeting of the above will be held on July 20 at 4 p.m. at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

The total remittances from April 1 to July 12 to British Treasury amount £47,20,000.

YOUNG EGYPT CLASHES WITH POLICE.

LONDON, July 15.

Alexandria.—The two hour general strike ordered by the committee of the Wafd in sympathy with victims of trouble at Mansourah and Bilbeis has taken a serious turn. Despite committee's enjoining its supports not to break peace and to avoid demontrations, a crowd of young Egyptians assembled in Mohamet Ali Square but were dispersed by police by baton charge. Subsequently they went in procession through main streets clapping their hands and shouting "Long Live Nahas Pasha" and waving pictures of the ex-Premier. They then started smashing shop windows and stoning police who were forced to retire.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

DISTURBANCES IN ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, July 15.

Alexandria.—At 1-40 in afternoon the situation was still very much disturbed, although perhaps a little more quiet, as result of police firing at intervals over heads of the crowd. Streets are strewn with stones and broken glass. Attacks on the police are diminishing, but as yet it is not possible to ascertain the number of injured.—Reuter.

THIRD TEST ENDS IN DRAW.

LONDON, July 15.

The Third Test Match at Leeds resulted in a draw. England in their second innings made 95 for three wickets. Duleep was out for 10.—Reuter.

NO BOMBAY COUNCIL TO-DAY.

POONA, July 15.

The Bombay Legislative Council passed a number of supplementary demands, to-day. Several minor bills were passed through all stages, including a bill to make the Bombay Corporation Schools Committee an elected body following the general election system instead of the present policy of only four members retiring annually. The remainder of the Bills were uncontroversial. The Council adjourned till Thursday when H. E. the Governor will address the House.

To-morrow there will be no sitting of the Council in consequence of the Governors Special Conference of Presidency leaders to discuss the present situation.—A. P.

JAILED FOR DISOBEDIENCE—TOTAL FIGURES.

SIMLA, July 15.

Mr. Haig laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly to-day a statement showing the number of convictions in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement from the 6th April to 15th June. The following are the figures according to Provinces.—Madras 1,229; Bombay 761; Bengal 1,157; United Provinces 493; Punjab 68; Burma nil; Bihar and Orissa 483; Central Provinces 10; Assam 40; North-West Frontier Province 91; Delhi 45; Total 4,377.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press reports that Mr. Jayakar's Hindu gains of learning Bill will be taken into consideration by the Council of State on the 18th.—A. P.

INSULT TO NATIONAL FLAG.

School Students On Strike.

PRINCIPAL UNWILLING TO APOLOGISE.

It is alleged that Mr. K. D. Desai, Principal of the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, Borah Bazar, Fort, pulled down the National flag hoisted by the students.

On seeing this the students in a body requested him to rehoist the flag and to express regret for his action, failing which they would observe complete hartal. As the Principal showed no signs of retracing his steps all the students walked out, though a few were detained under pressure.

The principal, it would seem, is unwilling to apologise, although he has no objection to the flag being rehoisted. The students are adamant and are on strike.

DEATH OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEER.

Bare-Headed Funeral Procession

The death of a Congress volunteer who was serving a term of four months' hard labour in the Worli prison on Monday, has cast a gloom in Congress Circles.

About a thousand Congress volunteers attended the funeral which took place on Tuesday morning. The dead body was taken in a procession from the Congress House to the Hindu Crematorium and the deceased volunteer was placed on the funeral pyre amidst loud cries of "Hind Mata Ki Jai." The procession was a silent one and thousands of citizens followed the dead body to the Crematorium bare-headed.

Earlier in the morning the City Coroner held an inquest at which a verdict of death due to acute dysentry was returned.

JAILED FOR PICKETING.

From the Police Report it appeared that the deceased Narayan Gopal Gavie, a Hindu aged 36, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance on 2nd July 1930, by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Mr. Fakerulla Fathedin, Superintending Medical Officer in charge of the Worli prison stated that in his evidence that the deceased was admitted in the prison on the 2nd instant. At 7-30 p. m. on Sunday he was reported to be ill. As he was suffering from high fever, he was immediately sent to the J. J. Hospital.

Dr. P. D. Sharma, Second Resident Officer of the J J. Hospital stated that the deceased was brought to the hospital on Sunday July 13 at 10-30 p. m. from the Worli Temporary Prison. The deceased had a history of high fever and frequency of stools. His pulse was fast and very feeble. He expired on Monday evening at 6.30 due to acute bacillary dysentry.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to acute dysentry.

Sjt. Ganpat Sunderam, attached to the Congress Volunteer organisation stated that the deceased was sentenced about a fortnight back. He took charge of the body and conveyed it to the Congress House in a victoria.

Over ten thousand people participated in the funeral procession which started from the Congress House a little before 1 p.m. and reached the Crematorium after two hours' march through Girgaum Back Road, Fanas Wadi, Girgaum Road and turning into Princess Street reached the destination. People lined the streets and showered uower petals and saffron powder on the dead body.

Traffic on Girgaum Road was at a standstill for several minutes as the procession wended its way through this busy thoroughfare.

B. P. C. C.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has appointed Sjt. P. R. Lele as Vice President of the "War Council", in place of Dr. Mazharful Huq Gour.

GHATE LEAVES FOR MEERUT.

WARM SEND-OFF BY WORKERS OF BOMBAY.

Mr. S. V. Ghate was given a warm send-off at Colaba Station on Tuesday by the workers of Bombay when he left by the Frontier Mail for Meerut. Long before Mr. Ghate's arrival a large number of members of the Young Workers' League, the Girni Kamgar Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and other labour associations gathered at the station Before Mr. Ghate stepped into his compartment he shook hands with all friends present on the platform. As the train steamed out continuous shouts of "Long Live the Meerut Accused", "Long Live Revolution" and other Labour slogans were raised.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 15.

The feeling against closing down forward business on the local stock Exchange is gradually improving and the requisition made by several members is not likely to alter the decision of the Board. What is wrong with the share market still remains a mystery and in some corners danger is apprehended. Any how if the Board throws open the market for farward business now is looked upon by many resulting in drastic declines. Some mills are thinking of closing down. Mill stocks are steadily increasing and raw cotton prices do not show any recovery. Business on cash was done to-day as under:—

TEXTILE SECTION.

Sholapur Mills	1200—0
Kastoorchand	6—8
Tata Mills	30—0

HYDRO AND ELECTRIC SECTION.

Tata Hydro Pref	1021—4
Tata Power Ordy	475—0
Tata Pref	1122—8
Bombay Tram Pref	65—8
Andhra Valley Ordy	612—8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Central Provinces	87—8
Ahmedabad Prantej	802—8
Tapti Valley	680—0
Guzerat	71—0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref	62—0
Bombay Telephone	50—8
Scindia Steam	3—2
New India Assurance	17—10
Br. Burma Petrol	3—1½
Bombay Burma New	220—0
Bombay Telephone Deb.	51—8
Vulcan Insurance	6—3

BANK SECTION.

Imperial F. P.	1275—0
Imperial P. P.	310—0
Bank of India	82—0
Central Bank	15—9
Bank of Baroda	69—8

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 15.

The local market opened at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 215/8 on long liquidation. At the decline there was short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 217/8 and closed at 2-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 186.
Broach A./M 217.
Oomra uly 158-8.
Oomra D/J 178.
Bengal July 141.
Bengal D/J 157/8.

COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION IN U.S.A.

Poor Condition.

Garside cables:—

Sales of cloth by American Mills are 66 per cent the position of mill industry in America as to the stocks and unfilled orders for cloth is somewhat poorer than a few days ago and much worse than a year ago. Sales of cloth by mills are somewhat below production in aggregate. During the past few days activity in Spinning and Weaving is slowly declining. Mill margin on standard cloth of America is same as a month ago and same as a year ago.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, July 15.
July	117.70 plus 2.80
October	119.70 plus 2.20
January	119.40 plus 1.60

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Light rains East Belt and Alabama Weather Cooler.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 15.

100 Ralli Bros. Wardha 170.
200 Ralli Bros. Wun 170.
100 Ralli Bros. Chandausi 150.
105 Ralli Bros. Naserabad 149|150.
100 Ralli Bros. Rutlam 151.
500 G. G. Kesha and Co. Khandwa 164.
500 G. G. Kesha and Co. Ujjain 174|176.
100 Arjun Khimji, Akola 162 1|2.
50 Oshman Suleman Kapadvenj 187 1|2.
76 Bombay and Co. Dhulia 153.
100 Oshman Suleman Dabhoi 188.
44 Oshman Suleman Broach 188 1|2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 15.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 14-7-30	8626000	9329000
Receipts yesterday 14-7-30	3000	2000
Exports to date 14-7-30	6746000	8089000
Stock at Ports 11-730	1160000	674000
Stock Interior Towns 11-7-30	620000	253000
Stock Liverpool 11-7-30	83100	863000
Visible Supply 11-7-30	3162000	2013000
Quantity in Sight 11-7-30	14874000	13642000
Quantity out of Sight 11-7-30	13466000	15835000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

Broach	186|190
Bengal	140|150
Mathia	143|151
Khandesh	143|152
Akola|Khamgaon	152|158
Nagpur|Wardha	160|168
Barsi|Kurduwadi	148|152
Jalna-Aurangabad	150|153
Nagar|Vambori	146|151
Purna|Parbani	150|160
Khandwa|Sanavad	152|158
Indore|Ujjain	160|170
Miraj|Sangli	215|222
Coompta	217|237
Tirupur|Cambodia	262|292

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 15.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1/5 3/4
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1/5 25/32
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1/5 25/32
Selling D. D. 1/5 13/16
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 July-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 Near.
Buying D. D. 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27-32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 July-Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B C Rate T. T. 278
Selling T. T. 277 3/4
Buying T. T. 276.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling T. T. 916
Buying D D 926
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137.
Buying 60 days 134½
HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D. D. 87 1/4
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D. D. 103 1/4
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1/2
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE:
New York|London 4.86 15|32 14th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|6 3|16 15th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 5|16 14th inst.
London|Paris 123.60 14th inst.
London|Belgium 34.830 14th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.02 1|2 14th inst.
London|Italy 92.85 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 3|4 12th inst. £4-5-0 3|4 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 15|16 12th inst 16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 13|16 12th inst. 15 7|8 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 5|8 12th inst. 34 7|8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3|8 per cent 12th inst. 2 3|8 per cent. 14th ist.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent 12th inst. 2 3|4 per cent. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent 6 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEAK UNDERTONE.

Bombay, July 15.

Government Securities ruled easy with little buying power. 3 1|2 per cent loan opened at Rs. 64|1 and on increased selling pressure prices declined to Rs. 63|12. The transfer premium is fluctuating from as. 2|3 to as. 1|6. The turnover is very small and the undertone of the market is weak. Closing quotations were as under:

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

3 1|2 per cent G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 63-12.
3 1|2 per cent G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 63-10.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-14
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan 75-12
4 1|2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 95-4.
4 1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-0.
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96-3.
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-9.
6 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 104-0.
6 per cent 1956 Karachi Port Trust Rs. 103- 12.

(Income-Tax Free.)

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-15.
do Sett. Rs. 100-15
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-2.
6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 101-7.
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 102-7.
6 1|2 per cent 1935 Bonds. (B. D. L) Rs. 104-14.
7 per cent Mysore Loan Rs. 101-12.

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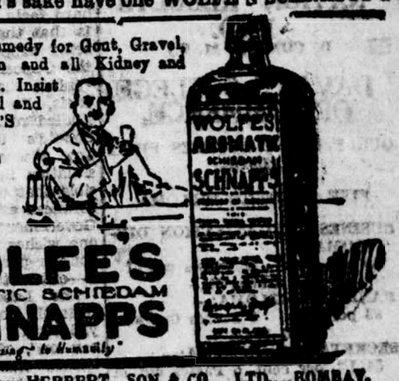

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Consulting Actuary:—G. S. MARATHE, Esq., M.A., A.I.A.
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MORE RAIN EXPECTED.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The monsoon has been vigorous in East Central India and the east and north Punjab, and active in west Rajputana and the south-west Punjab. A revival of the monsoon is also taking place along the West Coast, where almost widespread and light falls have occurred. There has been nearly general in the United Province, east Central India, the east and north Punjab, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces, the south-west Punjab, west Rajputana and Gujarat with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and the north Madras Coast. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in south-east Madras, Hyderabad and Baluchistan and moderately to heavily clouded generally elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in east Central India the Punjab and Baluchistan, and drier in Berar and Hyderabad. Temperatures were below normal in the Central Provinces and the Punjab. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 102 degrees at Madras.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in north-west India and east Central India, and increase in the east Central Provinces, the West Coast and the west Deccan.

BOMBAY.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 0.12 in., Total from 1st June to date 31.94 inches (0.42 inches below normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 0.15 in., Total from 1st June to date 34.37 inches..

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 0.24 in., Total from 1st June to date 31.46 inches.

Maximum temperature 87 degrees (1 degree above normal).

Minimum temperature 77 degrees (normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 15-7-30 at Colaba Point 0.12in; at Fort 0.15.n; at J. J. Hospital 0.24in.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 31.94in; at Fort 34.37 in; at J. J. Hospital 31.46 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 at Colaba Point 42.97 in; at Fort 49.85 in; at J. J. Hospital 40.27 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 at Colaba Point 39.77 in; at Fort 52.14 in; at J. J. Hospital 41.82 in.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, July 15.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	10	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	8	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	9	0
Silver, Ready	48	10	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	48	5	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	48	1	0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 15.

3 Months Discounts 2 3|8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 3 1/2 per cent.
One Month 3 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Six Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—5 per cent.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1930.

D. COM. (I. M. C.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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FIVE SUBJECTS DIPLOMA.

BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA:— 69 per cent. 22 Passes out of all India, 24.

BANKING DIPLOMA:— 83 per cent. 5 Passes Out of All India 7.

SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA:— 54 1|2 per cent. 6 Passes out of all India 13.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA:— 100 per cent. 2 Passes out of All India 3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1930.

CONGRESS VINDICATED.

We are really amused at the plight of our Round Table enthusiasts. On Monday, the "Indian Daily Mail", for instance, suddenly realised, thanks to the London "Times", that Lord Irwin's speech was really ambiguous and open to interpretations directly opposed to the sentiments even of Indian Moderates. Energetic protests were, therefore, made against the "plot" —which consists in the demand that British delegates should be drawn from all the three political parties—to "kill the Round Table Conference", and the Viceroy was invited to explain that he did not mean what he said. On Tuesday, however, faith again got the better of reason and our contemporary re-discovered grounds not only for "optimism" but for "ungrudging co-operation" in the Viceregal pronouncement. And it decided, moreover, to dismiss the "plot" as an "obnoxious type of propaganda" by "a section of British die-hards." But our contemporary's hurry to ignore them does not appear to have discouraged hard facts. For the latest report is that the "plot" is a real one, being supported by both wings of the Opposition, and shows inconvenient signs of precipitating a crisis. For, in spite of Mr. Benn's studied reticence and Mr. MacDonald's unwillingness to allow any discussion on the political situation in India, it is just possible that unless some private assurances are given, the Labour Government will be coerced—how one wishes Mr. Clynes, the British counter-part of Mr. Haig, to note it—either to yield or abdicate.

The Labour Government will certainly not abdicate. But it will yield, with a "certain amount of caution", of course. The "Daily Herald" has indicated the lines which Labour will adopt to avoid the crisis. "Government", of course, "must alone shoulder the responsibility of the Round Table Conference", and thus save the integrity of the British Constitution. But at the same time "it has not yet reached a decision on the Constitution of the Delegation." In this significant sentence lies the solution of the approaching Parliamentary crisis over India. Labour will follow its own precedents of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations. The British Delegation to the Round Table Conference will very likely be an "all-Party one", and the Labour Government will solemnly and proudly "shoulder the responsibility" for the cuckoo's egg to be laid by an All-Party British Delegation. The Congress has been accused of "pre-conceived antagonism" to the Viceregal pronouncement. But, in view of what is happening in England and in view of the determination of Tories and Liberals—not British die-hards alone—to stick to the Simon Report, may we ask our critics if the Congress does not stand vindicated in its opposition to the Round Table Conference?

The Congress demanded an unequivocal definition of the terms of reference. The Viceroy responded by ignoring the demand, on the one hand, and strengthening the case of Tories and Liberals, on the other. The net result is that the Round Table Conference has been killed. It does not require much imagination to believe that the Conference, as it would be constituted, will not frame a Dominion Constitution, even with a dozen safeguards for an indefinite period of transition. Who can blame the Congress for rejecting such a Conference? We are asked on behalf of those gentlemen, who have decided to throw their national self-respect to the winds and pocket the insult of a Round Table Conference, not "to obstruct or embarrass" them. We are persuaded to believe that "Congress risks nothing" if it withdraws its opposition to their attendance at the Round Table Conference. Is it seriously suggested that the Congress should allow the freedom of the country to be made the plaything of every invertebrate individual who may make up his mind to read in a national insult a well-meaning invitation?

AMAZING ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

It was only to be expected that in the Bombay Legislative Council, shorn as it is now of attendance of Nationalist members, Government, with the help of the official bloc and their nominated henchmen, would easily defeat Rao Bahadur Kale's motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the Sholapur tragedy. But the attitude displayed by Government in rejecting the demand for a public inquiry is, to say the least, amazing. They have no regard for the healthy principle, which Mr. Montagu emphasized when he appointed the Hunter Committee to inquire into the Punjab atrocities, that after a martial law regime there must be a public investigation of the causes which led to the imposition of martial law and of the manner in which the martial law administration was conducted. A non-official member, hailing from Sholapur, observed in supporting the Government attitude of hush-hush that a "thorough and searching investigation" had been made by Government into the causes of the riots and "a fresh inquiry immediately after the removal of martial law would do more harm than good." Mr. Knight, the Collector of Sholapur, and Sir Earnest Hotson only elaborated the arguments of this very convenient supporter. It is significant that the principal item in Mr. Knight's defence of the official insistence on refusing an inquiry was that "a Committee such as was proposed could not sit in judgment on the decisions given by the Appeal Court, confirming sentences passed in murder case." But it is a misrepresentation of the nature of the work a Committee of Inquiry is expected to undertake to suggest that it will have to sit in judgment on judicial decisions. The Home Member said that "Sholapur did not want this inquiry and for good reasons". This statement does a great injustice to the law-abiding population of Sholapur. Can the Home Member produce any evidence which shows that the citizens of that unhappy city have protested to him and said "Save us from a Committee of Inquiry?" We shall not be surprised if the position is quite the reverse. The people will be glad if a thorough investigation is made. The officials, for some mysterious, reasons, desire to burke an inquiry. We warn Government that their desire to avoid an inquiry is damaging to their prestige. The proper and just thing for them to do is to welcome a public investigation and to institute such an inquiry themselves, by appointing a Committee which will inspire public confidence. In the case of Peshawar, the Government of India at least realised the need of having an investigation made through an official committee however unsatisfactory its composition was. Why should the Government of Bombay obstinately refuse a public demand for inquiry in the case of Sholapur?

INSULT TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

The resolution moved by Dr. Nariman in the Bombay Legislative Council requesting the Government of Bombay to release Mahatma Gandhi led to a debate in which a number of speeches, marked by levity and a desire to ridicule the Nationalist movement, but at the same time to pay lip-service to Gandhiji, were made. For some inscrutable reason Dr. Nariman withdrew his resolution after the Legislative Council had gone through this farcical display of a readiness to impress upon Government the need for courage to release from indefinite internment the man whom not only India but millions all the world over worship. It is an insult to Mahatmaji and his imprisoned followers, to discuss his release in this manner. Neither he nor his followers are anxious to be released for any personal ends. Their chief concern is that the National Demand must be satisfied. The debate on Dr. Nariman's resolution, will only serve to exacerbate public feeling against legislators who, while not having the moral courage to make this demand, utilise his hallowed name for vote-catching purposes. The general election is not far off.

THE RIGHT DECISION.

—:o:—

Our special correspondent from Simla reports that at a meeting of the Indian Princes on Monday they rejected the Simon Report so far as it concerned them and that although they did not express themselves on questions of Dominion Status and British Indian aspirations, "they were anxious to show that they would not agree to serve as an Ulster in India." The decision which does the Princes great credit, will be unpalatable to those who hope to play the Princes of India off against the people of India, but in view of the fact that the Princes have amongst them a number of men of foresight and prudence who sympathise with Indian national aspirations the decision not to play the role of an Ulster in India was only to be expected.

DHARASANA.

—:o:—

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

I have just received this moment a letter from Mirabehn giving an account of what she saw with her own eyes at Bulsar in the hospital and also the full testimony which she gathered from those who are personally so dear to me, as intimate friends, as Amritlal Thakkar and Chhaganlal Joshi and others. The horror of it all is not less but even greater because I could verify every sentence in Mirabehn's letter from my own experience in 1924 during the Akali Movement when I saw the very same thing happening at Guru-ka-Bagh. The hospital, near the Golden Temple, at Amritsar, was full of the wounded Akali Sikhs in a similar manner. There were the same wounds in the abdomen and the wounded were still moaning and some were writhing with pain. The sight was terrible, but also glorious; and I am certain that the same halo of beauty and nobility is over the sufferers today. At that time I reported it to the "Manchester Guardian" and my articles were received and published. I am writing once more on this occasion. There is a wonderful saying that has always been with me in my own life, to help and cheer me. It is this. "Nothing is fruitful without sacrifice." That is true for all time and it is true to-day. It is hard indeed to be away from India, while the sacrifice is going on, and yet this is what is demanded from me at the present time: for there is almost literally no one here who knows India intimately, through and through, and can explain what is happening from the inside. The propaganda of what is untrue is so great; and with the exception of Mr. George Slocombe of the "Daily Herald" the news we get is all one-sided. Fortunately there has been one other exception this very week of great importance. The 'Black Day' in Bombay was very fully and sympathetically reported in the 'Daily Telegraph", which is usually reactionary about India. This account carried very great weight and had great effect on English public opinion.

A LETTER TO DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

—:o:—

We publish below a letter from Mr. Pethabhai of Pethapur sent to the Director of Information. It seems the Director has not got this letter possibly due to postal delays and hence Mr. Pethabhai has requested us to publish the same as also other letters in reply to the Director's various pamphlets. We hope the Director will give a reply to the questions raised by Mr. Pethabhai:—

Pethapur, 26th April, 1930.

Dear Mr. Director of Information,

I am very glad to see that the Sarkar has at last taken the wise step of sending these letters to us poor people, but Mr. Director there are certain points which I do not understand. One thing I must mention that my English is as poor and as childish and simple as yours and so you will please excuse me.

The heading of your letter is Debt of India. I was till now under the impression that India under the Sarkar was—Ramraj and there was no debt for the country. How then does this come in? Can you not tell me?

By digging a well, or buying bullocks or grain I keep the money in my country but when amounts are spent in buying machinery and spending on schemes like the Bombay Development or electrifying the G. I. P. the money goes to England. Is it not? Then how have I made profit by this transaction? You say, Government has borrowed rupees five. Yes, but out of this Rs. 4 have gone to purchase of machinery, dredgers and pipe lines, much of which is to-day sold as scrap. Do you call this profit? Railways and dams may have saved famines but where did the materials come from? Mostly from England. Can you say, no? The other rupee, you say is lost. For my point all the five are lost and I have been making a search but cannot find one pie out of it. One rupee went as India's share in the Great War. May I know what India got for this one rupee? You simply say it is lost as money is lost in marriage. But Mr. Director, you forgot, possibly because you are not a married man, that after marriage one gets a wife. Does he not? Where is this that India got by spending one rupee in the War? You are quite correct in saying Government borrowed money from the cheapest market which is certainly good business. No doubt, good for India but better for England. Can you disprove it?

SUPPORT TO INDIAN MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Young Friends' Resolutoin.

The following is the resolution passed by the Young Friends' yearly meeting in London, in May last:—

Young friends met in session during London yearly meeting have felt a deep concern for India in the present crisis. It is our conviction that Friends' belief in the inward light leads inevitably to the belief that no race or nation has the right to impose its will upon any other. We wish to record our profound belief in the right of India to choose freely what is to be her relationship to Britain. As Friends we are convinced that the way of non-violence, love and peaceful persuasion is in line with the workings of the spirit of God, and the way of violence and coercion is contrary to that spirit. We realise that the implications of this statement may have far reaching consequences in our personal lives, and the conduct of our daily affairs. Nevertheless we wish to make this testimony of our belief in freedom at this time, believing that, though we may fail, as we try to work it out in practical ways, light will be given us and strength for fresh experiment.

THE MIRAGE OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LURE THAT ATTRACTS OUR LIBERALS.

(BY NATIONALIST)

The "Times of India" was prompt in congratulating the fifteen good gentlemen on the promptness with which they issued their manifesto as soon as the last word of the Viceroy's speech was uttered. No doubt they gave a prompt lead, but to whom? Had they had any following in the country to which they owed any responsibility their lead would certainly not have been so prompt. Upto now the Liberals were loud in their cry from London to Lucknow that India would not be satisfied unless and until Dominion Status with necessary safeguards was authoritatively assured to the Indians and that there was no leader other than Mahatma Gandhi who could deliver the goods. They, as did the Congress, boycotted the Simon Commission. But the report of the same Simon Commission will be there before the Round Table Conference which the Liberals have been asking leave of the Congress to attend, a body of which they have not yet been members. They have been throughout the year unable to get together a decent public meeting at any centre of public life in this country.

A CONFESSION.

Sir Pheroze Sethna spoke the truth when in the Council of State he expressed his fear that "the Liberal party was already thinning and there might be many more resignations if the repressive policy was further continued." While the Viceroy in his speech before the Assembly condemned the Congress with Mahatma Gandhi as its leader as the party of original sin, Mr. Emerson of the Home Department of the Government of India stated in the Council of State that Mahatma Gandhi had no title to be heard at the Round Table Conference. With the Simon report on the table for ready reference and the Simon Commission's Secretary to guide them, helped as this Secretary, would be there, as in India, by a picked band of the bureaucratic Nana Farnvis from the several Home Departments in this country, our Liberals are strong in their hopes that they would be able to bring the British element at the Conference composed, as was the Statutory Commission, of members of the three great parties in British public life to agree to a substantial measure of real self-government for India. Who knows what potency there remains hidden in the Viceroy's last statement in the Assembly which has so far vouchsafed only a ray of hope to the great Indian Liberal statesmen here and in England. To us the Congress with the pure souled Gandhi as our friend, guide and philosopher, the microbe of Simon's production conceived and completed on the lines of Miss Mayo's "Mother India" threatens paralysis to all our hopes of gaining real freedom as the result of the Conference at the Round Table in London.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

Times without number the Congress has vowed its friendly regard towards Britain and the Britishers and its determination not to break with Britain unless and until it is found absolutely necessary to do so. The Indians under the lead of the Congress all over the country are claiming substance of independence. They want to be masters in their own house. The nation which finds itself so animated with the spirit of non-violence in four short months since the launching of the movement will without doubt be in a position to maintain law and order in a Government of its own when it succeeds in achieving it by its sufferings and sacrifices. The Viceroy need have felt no concern for such an eventuality in denouncing the movement as he did in his speech before the Assembly.

THE LURE.

Apart from the points mentioned above which were stated with clearness in the Viceroy's speech everything else in relation to the Round Table Conference was shrouded in uncertainty and vague sympathy. The fifteen signatories of the manifesto and such other Liberals as are still on the list who are anxious to attend the Conference are attracted to the mirage by the vague hopes with which the Viceroy's statement has surrounded the Conference. The whole country with one mind which the Liberals themselves have so often expressed is agreed on the attainment of Dominion Constituiton. It is the Constitution which India has determined for itself. The British element forms no part of the Indian nation and should have no determining voice at the Conference except in so far as the consideration of adjustments is concerned. From the point of view of self-determination Dominion Status Constitution for India must be taken as finally chosen and agreed to by the whole of India.

REAL PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

The Simon Report has banished Dominion Status or any semblance of it from its recommendations and has proposed so called reforms designed to make India as an independent nation a permanent impossibility. Governments in India both provincial and supreme are busy considering the same and reporting on it. They are also trying to obtain cooperation of so-called Indian leaders in the task. The one-sided and prejudiced report of the Commission boycotted by all the political parties in India from beginning to end, however boiled down will not come to anything which it does not contain and for which it was not conceived or meant in the least. This report will also be there as that of men on the spot and so entitled to respect at the hands of the powerful British element at the Conference as per religiously observed tradition of British Imperial politics in that respect. The Conference will serve no other purpose than that of deceiving the world and disappointing the Indians. The Congress knows its mind as does the whole country and sees through the game. The country under the lead of the Congress has hopes of attaining Swaraj which it even now sees at the end of the journey by the same road of the national policy which it will pursue faithfully and religiously under the guidance of God.

CALL TO INDIAN ENGINEERS.

THEIR DUTY TOWARDS SWADESHI INDUSTRIES.

(BY AN INDIAN ENGINEER)

The engineers have moulded the destinies of the other civilised nations of the world; then why can't the Indian engineers do their share towards the advancement of the Indian industry by re-organizing unorganized and inefficient industry, by eliminating unnecessary waste in the industry, and by establishing new industries, thereby manufacturing such articles as can economically be manufactured in India and thus add to the prosperity and independence of the Indian Nation, and justify thereby the existence of their beloved profession in India as their fellow engineers have done in their respective countries?

EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

To demand an equal prestige and eminence among the nations of the world, a nation must industrialise herself, and eliminate the dependence on the other nations as much as is economically possible, and thus stop the drain of her national resources by keeping down the imports to the minimum. The U.S.A. England, Germany, France, Italy and Japan would not have been to-day what they are if they had not started industrialising their respective countries in the 18th and 19th centuries. England got the lead in the industrial world by the most important and historic invention of steam engine by her worthy son Sir James Watt in the early 18th century, which she exploited by the money of her colonies and thus replaced the human power by the engine power and revolutionised the whole industry about the middle of the same century. The U.S.A. got the lead, though she started late by mass production and concentrating her engineering skill in a few useful commodities such as. automobiles, cinema, steel, brass, copper, aluminium and power machinery and machine tool industry. The research institutions of Germany backed by the German Government produced the highest types of research brains in the chemical and engineering industry to win her prominent position in the nations of the world. Japan, our fellow Asiatic nation, could never have enjoyed the equal position and prestige among the leading nations of the world if she had not started industrializing herself about the middle of the 19th century. The huge aeroplane fleet and well organised scientific research institutions of France give her a prominent position among the Powers of the wold. The rising nations like Italy and Turkey are fully aware of this fact and are industrializing themselves under the guidance of their new leaders The reasons why they have been able to do so may be summed up as follows:—

(1) In these countries there is

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Benn Does Not Know!

In reply to Mr. Brockway's questions in Parliament regarding the ban on Gandhi caps in Guntur Mr. Benn said he had seen references in the Press but he had no other information. It is surprising that Mr. Benn should be officially ignorant of a prohibition that created a sensation in India. And it is still more surprising that he should have failed to make enquiries after "he had seen references in the press". But Mr. Benn's sins of omission, however grave, are as nothing compared with the criminal ignorance of the Indian Government's Home Department presided over by that efficient man Mr. Haig. For Mr. Emerson, who is Mr. Haig's deputy, has just said in the Council of State that the Government of India also had no information regarding the ban and that they were now making enquiries of the Madras Government.

Nor Does Simla.

Here is a first class scandal that shocked the whole of India a few weeks ago and that led "official circles" in Madras to issue the most egregious defence conceivable which also shocked the whole of India. But the Home Department of the Central Government has "no official information" of it! Nor, we are quite sure, will the department have any information about the ban on Takli, on the Rajahmundri Bar Association's Committee of Inquiry or on the National Flag in Guntur and elsewhere. Is this how the Home Department and its chiefs think they ought to discharge their duties? They have "no official information"! Do they ever get any information about anything that is really serious? And now that they have at long last set out to make enquiries of the Madras Government, how long will they take to receive and publish the official information, as also the action that they may decide to take, if any at all?

Muslim Outlook Disillusioned.

The Simon Report "clearly showed" even to the "Muslim Outlook" "that the policy of co-operation had failed and failed completely". But evidently our contemporary was not quite clear whether to be convinced of the failure and of the obligations resulting from that failure. It, therefore, invited its readers to give their views on the problem. Thirty-five wrote in favour of co-operation, forty-nine make further co-operation—attendance at the Round Table Conference—conditional on Government's promise to support Muslim claims, while forty-three suggest "that now the place of the Mussalmans is with the Congress." It is significant that out of 127 readers of the "Muslim Outlook"—the organ of the Punjab communalists—only thirty-five could be found to support further Simonism. What is more significant is that no less than forty-three—of whom all but nine are said to be erstwhile Simonites—plead for co-operation with the Congress. The "Muslim Outlook" has, of course, accepted the middle view. But does it seriously believe that the Viceroy will give the assurance asked for? We suggest to our contemporary to consider the advisability of coming to some reasonable settlement with the Hindus and win their support. For, a united demand cannot be resisted by anybody in the world, while obstinate insistence on 14 points and nothing less than 14 points will not lead the community anywhere.

No Notice "To Quit".

The refusal of the Calcutta Corporation to accept tenders for British, in preference to German, gas mantles has provoked the "Statesman" into angry generalisations. It reads into this refusal the intention of the Congress, "if ever the Congress attains its ambition of ruling India", to give the Englishman notice "to quit". It also visualises "discriminatory legislation against British trade." Having enjoyed "discriminatory legislation" in favour of British trade for so long, Englishmen, for whom the "Statesman" speaks, find it impossible to realise that their monopoly of commerce is immoral and is unfair to India. This is why when India demands her undoubted right to act as the Dominions, for instance, do, in fact, act or when she decides to develop her own commerce and industry they regard it as a notice "to quit".

But Not Privileges Either.

India has no intention of giving notice to anybody. All that she does intend to do is to see that no outsider gets preferential treatment and indefensible privileges at her expense, merely because he belongs to a particular country. And she means this in spite of "expert" advice like that contained in the notorious leaflet issued from Bombay, of which the "Statesman" is well aware, but about which the "Statesman" has not a word to say. Was not that leaflet a notice to Indians "to quit" industrially and commercially, leaving India to be exploited by Britain? The "Statesman" says: "The moment has not been happily chosen, from the Indian point of view, for lifting the curtain upon actual intentions for the future." Cannot Indians say exactly the same thing and with much greater justice?

"CONGRESS WEEK" ACTIVITIES IN THE CITY.

Enrolment Of Members Goes On Briskly.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA ON CARRYING ON FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE WITH REDOUBLED VIGOUR.

Tuesday, the second day of the "Congress Week" was observed with great enthusiasm. During the early hours of the day a large number of Congress volunteers were engaged in pasting posters in different languages bearing the words "Be a Congress Member To-day." By noon these posters were visible in almost every part of the city.

During the afternoon a very large number of Desh Sevikas and Congress volunteers were busy enlisting Congress members in the different wards of the city. The response by the public was very encouraging and thousands of men and women were enlisted as Congress members.

At night several meetings were held in the different wards which were addressed by some members of the B. P. C. C. and the prominent workers of the District Congress Committees.

KEEP THE FIGHT GOING.

—:o:—

Mrs. Hansa Mehta Addresses Fort Meeting.

Under the auspices of the "A" Ward (Fort) Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Dwarkadas Street, near Holi Chakla, Bazar Gate Street, on Tuesday night at 9 p.m. In spite of the rain, a fairly large gathering was present including about 50 women. Some Sikh gentlemen were also present. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the "War Council", presided.

Mr. Nagindas Master, at the outset, paid a tribute to Mrs. Hansa Mehta who had shown great capacity and organising power in the picketing and other Congress activities. It was a matter of rejoicing, he said, that she had now assumed the leadership of the Bombay Congress Committee. The nation must congratulate itself that women were now coming forward to lead the national movement.

CONGRESS, THE ONLY TRUE REPRESENTATIVE OF PEOPLE.

Coming to the objects of the meeting, Mr. Nagindas said that during the "Congress Week" every one should become its member and demonstrate to the world that the Congress was the only body that truly represented the nation.

Secondly, they must make it clear to the world that they had nothing to do with the Round Table Conference. And the third and most effective task before the nation was Swadeshi and boycott of British goods which by itself would bring us Swaraj as well as economic prosperity. If the nation would not wake up now, at this opportunity, it would never in future.

Mr. R. Venkatram who spoke next emphasised the importance of Swadeshi.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas said that the Government themselves were breaking law by beating unarmed and defenceless people. He congratulated the residents of the Fort area that their volunteers were the first to go to the Azad Maidan on Friday last for Garhwal Day procession, and all of them faced the lathi charges of the police. The speaker dwelt on a more intensive campaign of Swadeshi.

KEEP THE FIGHT GOING.

After some other speakers had spoken, Mrs. Hansa Mehta in winding up the proceedings, urged upon them to carry on the fight for freedom with redoubled vigour. She particularly stressed the importance of Swadeshi as the most effective weapon for winning Swaraj.

MEETING AT KHARAK BAZAR.

—:o:—

Liberals' Attitude Deplored.

Dr. J. B. Vora presided over a meeting held in the Kharek Bazar in the B Ward. The meeting was attended by a large number of people mostly belonging to the merchant class. There was a good number of women also present.

Besides the President, Messrs. Virchand Panachand, Bhat, J. D. Mota, Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar and some other speakers addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience to make the "Congress Week" a success by enlisting at least 25,000 to 30,000 Congress members from the B Ward. The speakers laid great stress on increasing the Congress membership as that would go to increase the influence of the Congress and repudiate the baseless charge that the Congress was the body of a handful of educated agitators. The need for enlisting a large number of Congress members from the B Ward was further emphasised by saying that as the majority of people in that ward belonged to the mercantile classes their enrolment as Congress members would go to prove that the mercantile community was solidly behind the Congress.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

Some of the speakers referred to the deplorable attitude of Liberal leaders like Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar who were prepared to attend the Round Table Conference and said that not only men like Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar were not India's representatives, but even if the country agreed at some stage to attend the Conference only Mahatma Gandhi and the Congressmen would represent India and Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar would not be allowed to speak in the people's name as they did not stand by the nation. They further observed that even if Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar decided to proceed to London against the united voice of the nation they would not have an easy sailing.

Master Mansukh and another boy-leader of the Mandvi Branch of the Vanar Sena also addressed the meeting and appealed to every member of the audience to become a Congress member.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

Two Satyagrahis Jailed.

(From Publicity Office, Camp Vile Parle.)

VILE PARLE, July 15.

Arrests have been made yesterday at Chembur of Messrs. Digambar R. Patanker and P. Y. Samant, under the intimidation ordinance. They were taken to Kurla Court where they were convicted by the Magistrate Mr. Chaubal. They were awarded six months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine or in default to undergo three months' hard labour. Mr. D. R. Patanker made the following statement:—I, Digamber R. Patanker most emphatically state that what the police has said is completely false. I declare that I did not speak even a single word in the meeting. I am much astonished to know how the police witness heard my speech although I did not deliver it at all.

In the Suburban District 74 have been jailed out of whom 3 are women and one is an old man of 80.

At Chembur 17 persons have been sent to jail for liquor picketing.

CONGRESS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

The following is to-day's programme for "Congress Week.":—

Public Meeting at	Time (S. T.)
Keshav Bag, Princess Street	9 p. m.
New Chikal Wadi, Grant Road.	9-30 p.m.
Ghorupdeo, Byculla	8-30 p. m.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

Dr. Dosibai will deliver a lecture on "First Aid" to-day at 2 p. m. at Vanita Vishram Hall. Only those Sevikas who are prepared to come with notebooks and take down notes should attend the lecture.

—:o:—

LIQUOR PICKETING SEVIKAS.

Liquor Picketing Sevikas have to come to Congress House to-day at 3.30 p. m. as usual.

Donation amounting to Rs. 1056 8 has been collected by Sevikas from some of the Merchants of Katha Bazaar, Mandvi for the fund to be utilised to help the families of those who have sacrificed for the cause of the country. Sheth Vrajlal Becharadas accompanied the Sevikas to collect the fund.

CONGRESS WEEK IN MANDVI.

(Through Mandvi Mahasabha Samiti.)

The Congress Week has begun with full swing in Mandvi Ward. Nearly 200 Books for enrolling 4000 members have been issued to-day. The enthusiasm of Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal an aged merchant is worth noting. The Sevikas and the different volunteer corps of Mandvi are doing good wok. Mr. D. K. Bhatt of Congress house has come over to Mandvi Ward for this Week. Shrimati Mithiben collected Rs. 1400 from the merchants of Mandvi for Volunteer Relief Fund.

—:o:—

SWAMI KRISHNANANDA ARRESTED.

Swami Krishnananda of Saugor, who was deputed to organize Volunteer movement at Jubbulpur, after the arrest of Seth Govinddass was arrested at Jubbulpur in the Gandhi Ashram, while he was giving instructions to the volunteers in connection with Forest Law Breaking.

25 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

One Accused's Complaint Of Beating.

Allegations of beating by a police officer were made by a Congress picket when twenty-five Congress volunteers were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday evening on a charge of picketing in the Fort area.

The Magistrate sentenced twenty-three of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment, while a sentence of four months' simple imprisonment each was passed on the two remaining accused.

COMPLAINT OF BEATING.

One of the accused Manilal Gandhi told the Magistrate that Deputy Inspector Foster beat him twice and threatened to send him to jail for two years.

The Police Officer denied the allegation and said he had not been carrying sticks for the last three days.

"GOD IS MY WITNESS"!

The Magistrate asked the accused whether he had any witnesses to prove the charge. "Parameshwar is my only witness" replied the accused.

The Magistrate then said that Mr. Foster had sworn that he had not beaten the accused and he had to believe that version. He would however inquire into the allegation if the accused would file a formal complaint and produce evidence.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER SENTENCED.

A Congress volunteer Mr. Dattatraya Angre, belonging to the Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp, was arrested at Mulund early on Tuesday morning and charged before Mr. Chaubal, the Kurla Resident Magistrate, under the Intimidation Ordinance. He pleaded not guilty. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months' more.

FORT PICKETERS ARRESTED ON TUESDAY.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth shop picketing in the Fort area on Tuesday.

Subramania Iyengar; Motisingh Kumarsingh; Ibrahim Abdul Khoja; Rama Sayanna; Sankar Sitaram Adivrekar; Jethalal Jagjivan; Krishnaswami Guruswami; Satyanarayan Narsaya; Vikamsi Sitalsingh; Manilal Dhanji; Anand Ramchandra; Akbarali Karmali; Gowri Bhivan; Sarju Durga; Ganpat Motiram; Balubhai Laloobhai; Narayan Krishna; Mahadev Balu Darji; Ramchandra Prabhuram; Thakurdas Chilubhai.

HOME DEPARTMENT'S IGNORANCE.

—:o:—

Not Aware Of Bombay Govt.'s Pampheteering Activities.

SIMLA, July 15.

The Council of State held a half-hour sitting and adopted without discussion two official resolutions both moved by Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, one urging the Government to examine the draft Convention and recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference relating to workers employed in loading or unloading ships, etc., and submit a report within eighteen months and the other ratifying the draft Convention concerning the marking of weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

The Home Secretary at question time informed Sir Phiroze Sethna that the Government of India had addressed the local Governments from time to time with regard to the need of propaganda to counteract political and economic fallacies involved in Civil Disobedience movement and had made suggestion with regard to the general lines of such propaganda.

INNOCENTS ABROAD.

The Government of India had no official information regarding the publication of the leaflet entitled the "Boycott of British Goods" issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, and subsequently withdrawn. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding regarding their attitude towards legitimate movements in favour of Indian industries which is one of encouragement and support the Government of India had informed the local Governments that they desired them to avoid propaganda which might be interpreted as conveying any disparagement, however indirect, of Indian industrial and financial institutions and products.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow when bills to be passed by the Assembly to-day will be laid on the table.—A. P.

HOUSE TO HOUSE PROPAGANDA.

Over a thousand volunteers proclaimed the "Congress Week" on Tuesday by a house-to-house visit for enrolment of Congress members. Several lady volunteers and students took part in the days activities.

LIBERALS TO THEIR RESCUE.

Vote Of Censure On Govt.

LONDON, July 14.

The Government will receive the support of Liberal Members when the vote of censure moved by Conservative leaders is debated on Wednesday.

The motion which condemns Government's policy on safeguarding and Imperial trade will be moved by Mr. Baldwin.

A Liberal amendment to the Conservative motion has been tabled condemning any scheme involving food taxes while another amendment put forward by a group of Labour members advocates establishment of import boards for principal foodstuffs and raw material. Two principal Government speakers will be the Prime Minister and Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.—B. O. Wi.

MAKING A FARCE MORE FARCICAL.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

helpful to adopt the suggestion.

Sir Alfred Knox suggested the desirability of raising the pay of all ranks of Indian police in recognition of their loyalty and devotion. Mr. Benn pointed out that except in regard to Indian Police Service, the pay of police was a matter for Local Governments and subject to the vote of the Provincial Legislatures.

MR. BAJPAI'S ROLE.

Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that no decision had been reached regarding the translation of the Simon Commission's Report into leading Indian and foreign languages. The Government of India was already in communication with Provincial Governments on the matter.

Major Graham Pole asked whether since the appointment of an Indian as Director of Information in India, any alteration in the practice of entrusting the holder of the post with the preparation of the report on the moral and material progress of India had been considered.

Mr. Benn replied that the removal of work of compilation of report from the Department of Public Information was not contemplated.

Major Graham Pole asked whether the work would be done by the Director or some subordinate.

Mr. Benn thought that the report would be prepared on the responsibility of the Department.

Answering questions relating to the Peshawar Enquiry, Mr. Benn promised to place in the Library Government of India's resolution showing their conclusions, as soon as it was received.

Sir Alfred Knox suggested that such inquiries tended to undermine the prestige of local officials. Mr. Wellock asked whether action regarding the use of armoured cars was proposed.

Mr. Benn repeated that the Government of India's resolution would be placed in the Library and he promised to consider Major Graham Pole's request that evidence given at inquiry should be laid on the table.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, July 15.

Previous Closing Rate	12.95
To-day's Opening Rate	2.89
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing Rate	13.03
Difference	plus .08

Broach expectation J-A. 188-0-0
Broach expectation A-M. 218-0-0.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 15.

Previous Closing Rate	6.84
To-day's Opening Rate	6.82
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.82
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 15.

Silver Ready	15	15	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	15	13	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 15.

First settlement	46	5	0
Second instalment	46	0	0

NEGOTIATING WITH THE SOVIET.

—:o:—

Personnel Of British Committee Announced.

LONDON, July 14.

The names of those who have consented to serve on the committee to negotiate with the Soviet representativs on claims and counterclaims were announced in the House of Commons by the Foreign Secretary as follows:

Lord Goschen, Sir John Dewrance, Mr. C. T. Cramp, Industrial General Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen, Sir Max Muller, former Minister, Diplomatic Service and Sir Frederick Leigh Ross representing the Treasury.—

THE ANTI-CONGRESS PROCESSION.

—:o:—

A Disclaimer.

To The Editor of the "Chronirle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following few lines with regard to the so-called Muslim procession that was taken out yesterday at the instance of some reactionary Musalmans of Nagpada locality.

I need not say anything with regard to the lack of discipline that could be seen from the gait of every one who formed part of it, nor do I want to say anything with regard to the various slogans that were uttered by its members without understanding their meaning. What I want, to state, however, is this that the procession was not in any way representative of the Bombay Mussalmans. In fact it is a slur on the fair name of the Musulmans of Bombay to say that it represented them. Of course it represented only those who are wedded to illiteracy and reaction.—Yurs, etc.,

"Z."

July 14.

CALL TO INDIAN ENGINEERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Government of the people, by the people, and for the good of the people hence they develop the natural resources and the technical institutions of their respective lands on which the wheels of the modern industry run

(2) The leading engineers in each of the above countries are the worthy citizens of their respective lands whose life's ambition is to serve their motherland in the best possible way by discharging their professional duties honestly, and patriotically, and in return of their services they got recognition and encouragement from their Governments. As a direct reward of this spirit their countries enjoy prosperity, hence less poverty, less misery and diseases and the citizens live long lives of usefulness in their independent lands.

INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY.

About seventy years ago, the Indian capitalists, of foresight, courage and vision such as Jamshed Tata and others started the present mill industry in India. At this time the difficulty was felt in the engineering line, as no mechanical, electrical, and the textile engineers were available then in India, hence the foreign engineers were imported into India at high salaries to run the new mill industry of India. So long as the competition with the foreign markets was not keen, and the unearned profits were large, these engineers and textilemen justified their existence in the mill industry, but as soon as the competition became strong after the world war, the dividends of the mill-owners decreased. At the time the Indian mill-owners started thinking that something was wrong with their costly management. In 1928 and 1929, the mill-owners who used to take pride in their foreign barasahibs, came to know, that all of these highly-paid foreign barasahibs were not paragons of efficiency.

THE INDIANIZATION SCHEME.

Owing to there being a closely organised body these foreign engineers, always succeded in enjoying certain unusual privileges in the Indian industry This condition compelled the Indian youth to go out of India to train themselves in engineering for the service of Mother India. But alas, they could not always find any jobs in the mills. Whenever the Indians did succeed in getting in the mills, they were not always treated well. It should be the policy of the millowners to insist upon Indianisation. It should be the policy not to renew the contracts with the foreign experts. If indianization had been started earlier mill owners would have been better off by this time.

(To Be Continued.)

LADIES PRESENT BANGLES TO M. K. ACHARYA.

Congress Activities At Simla.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 15.

The Simla Congress Committee is making history and the extent to which the movement has made progress may be gathered from the fact that some Nationalist members of the Assembly discussed seriously in the lobbies to-day the question of moving an adjournment of the House to condemn local authorities for beating two innocent volunteers, of whom one became unconscious.

COOL-HEADED COLLECTOR.

Picketing Ordinance has already been extended to Simla and when combined with this you have Police Superintendent like Mr. Heron, you have every element for a growing fight between the Congress and the authorities, but fortunately there is at the head of the District a cool-headed Deputy Commissioner who is not in entire sympathy with Mr. Heron's plans.

Lady volunteers under the able leadership of Mrs. Zutshi and her daughter have been picketing almost daily M.L.A.'s quarters in Longwood and Cart Road. All members have taken to this good-humouredly; some have even absented themselves from the House.

NASTY AND ABUSIVE.

The only exception has been Mr. M. K. Acharya who was, evidently, discourteous and this led to lady picketer taking very definite resolve to picket him again, but Mr. Acharya has been killed by kindly good humour. To-day during lunch hour an envelope marked in blue "immediate" labelled on "His Majesty's Service" was handed over to him by a messenger who soon took to heels. Mr. Acharya imagining it was some gesture of good-will from high authorities, or some invitation to some preliminary talk for the delegation to London Conference opened it with avidity and discovered that he had been sent a present of two churis (bangles).

Overwhelmed for a moment with anger for having thus been outwitted he soon realized that in presence of half a dozen colleagues it would be well if he took it in good spirits. The story however passed instantly in the Chamber and the lobbies echoed with it. I am told Mr. Acharya has planned to attack Government in the House for being "in collusion with lady volunteers."

CONGRESS WORK.

Every afternoon when the Assembly is in session a batch of about a dozen volunteers dressed in red shorts, green shirts, and white Gandhi caps pass beneath the Chamber shouting national slogans.

The volunteers have scored another triumph. Their very Gandhi cap is their offence and once they come up the Mall they are arrested on the spot. Yesterday five of them were arrested and two batches of four each followed and were arrested likewise.

I hear some members of the Assembly have agreed to accompany volunteers either to-day or to-morrow on the Mall and see what the police do and make that incident a basis for adjournment motion in the Assembly. Lady volunteers on their side have agreed to withdraw pickets from members' quarters.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Appeal To Manufacturers And Dealers.

Will manufacturers and dealers of the following Swadeshi goods mentioned below kindly send their names and addresses and other details of the article:—

1. Cloth
2. Hosiery
3. Boots, shoes, sandals, jutis, etc.
4. Toilet requisites
5. Chemicals, drugs and medicines
6. Stationery and office requisites.

Please reply to

Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Swadeshi League,
Blavatsky Lodge Building,
French Bridge, Bombay,
Bombay, 15th July, 1930.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. Defeat Attached Section.

A heavy shower of rain fell before the commencement of the game between the G. I. P. Railway and the Attached Section in the Harwood League yesterday. In spite of the adverse conditions an interesting duel resulted in victory for the railwaymen by 3 goals to 2. Birks who opened the scoring for the G. I. P. within a minute of play, was the outstanding player of the match. He was able to feed his forwards with well-directed passes and inspired them to great efforts.

The Attached Section were mainly on the defensive in the first half when Ludlow in goal prevented the score from mounting up. Gabriel the centre-forward of the G. I. P. who obtained the second goal before the interval, is an acquisition to the railway team. His clever dribbling and good shooting made a great difference to the attack. The inside right of the Section reduced the deficit before half time.

After the resumption Birks increased the lead for the railway with a splendid shot. Younger handled near the G. I. P. goal, and from the penalty which resulted Garner netted the second point for the Section. The railway however retained the lead till the final whistle. Thompson, the railway left half in spite of an injured foot played a dashing game and gave great support to Birks and Younger, the other halves.

TO-DAY'S MATCH AT 5-45 P.M.

East Lancs v. Bombay Gymkhana.

SQUABBLES ABOUT SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 14.

Trouble has arisen regarding Schneider Trophp Race in 1931, due, according to Royal Aero Club, to altered conditions issued by International Aeronautic Federation, reducing deposit money if entries are received by 31st July.

Italy entered three machines under altered conditions but the Royal Aero Club has declared the entry invalid and returned the money.

Aero Club contends that alteration of conditions is illegal and declares that deposit money must be large enough to prevent frivolous entries or withdrawals. It says that Italy's entry was refused not on ground of deposit money but because Italians declared that they would compete on certain conditions and not according to those laid down in January, 1930.

It appears that alterations by Aeronautic Federation were made following complaint by Italy that entrance fee of £1,600 was too high and suggestion by Italy to postpone the date of entries till 31st December. Federation changed the date to 31st December on condition that entries after 31st July paid full fee while entries prior to 31st July paid forty sterling.—Reuter.

TEST MATCH.

—:o:—

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 391.

LONDON, July 15.

England were all out in their first innings for 391 runs. Grimmett took 5 wickets for 135 runs.

In the Third Test Match at Leeds play only started at 5.30, owing to rain, and at close of play England had made 242 for five wickets.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PANDIT SUNDERLAL SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS' R. I.

Charged Under Criminal Trespass.

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

The trial of the six accused in connection with picketing of the Government Intermediate College and the Modern High School took place to-day in the Central Jail, Naini. Pandit Sunderlal, Mr. Keshad Malaviya and Mr. Chunderkant Malaviya were sentenced to three months' R. I. under Section 447 (Criminal Trespass) and Pandit Malaviya to six months' R. I. Mr. Rajini Mukerji and Mr. Upadyia were sentenced to three months' R. I. for trespass and six months' for being members of an unlawful assembly, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

FIRING IN MYMENSINGH.

MYMENSINGH, July 14.

It is learnt that the police fired three rounds of buckshot and ten rounds of bal on Saturday upon an excited crowd in Kishoreganj. The actual casualities are not known. Police arrested 14 men, after which the number of rioters rapidly increased.

The police were eventually compelled to retire owing to the strength of the rioters, taking the prisoners with them.—A. P.

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152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
July 15.
Benton, Odam, Calcutta.
Fager, Bradle, Bangkok.
Jalavijaya, Robert, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
July 15.
Argonanta, Vine, Karachi.
Gazana, Meggugon, Karachi.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh.

S S Benton:—The T M Co's steamer Benton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Fager arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavijaya arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Argonanta:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Argonanta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gazana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:- The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

OUTWARD MAILS.

S.S. Razmak:—Carrying mails of June 28. Left Aden July 14. Due Bombay July 18 (6 a.m.).

S.S. Mooltan:—Carrying mails of July 3. Left Port Said July 10.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
TUESDAY, 15th July, 1930.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
3 Chinkoa Rangoon NF M M and Co.
5 Queda Karachi 17-7 M M and Co.
6 Canara NF, NF, M M & Co.
7 C/Venice Port Okha NF, K Nixon and Co.
9 Naumburg Hamburg 19-7 Volkart Bros.
10 Karapara E Africa 30-7 M M and Co.
11 Hatimura, Hull, 15-7, M M and Co.
14 Khandalla, E Africa, 16-7, M M and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK
1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 19-7 O S Kaisha.
2 Clan Macbride Coast Ports 22-7 J Finlay & Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 16-7, M M and Co.
4 Vita Busrah NF M M and Co.
8 Alipore Japan 22-7 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, P Gulf, NF, NF, R Aesaria and Co.
100-ton Crane Branksome Hall Karachi 22-7 J Finlay.
PRINCE'S DOCK
A Juleit NF NF L Edwards Ltd.
B Nurjehan NF NF T Morrison and Co.
C R Jaladuta Calcutta 17-7 Scindia S N Co.
D E Gazana Karachi 15-7 M M and Co.
F Alavi Red Sea Ports 17-7 T Morrison and Co.
K Varela Busrah NF M M and Co.
L M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.
P Durendon Calcutta 19-7 M M and Co.
Q Padua Cochin 17-7 New B S Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Sophie Marie 11-7-30.
Parvati 11-7-30.
Dalgoma 12-7-30.
STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG
Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ltd.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ltd.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Juliet 14-7-30.
Boats of S S Sumatra for American Cotton 14-7-30.
Bahaduri 14-7-30.
Dayawati 14-7-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shiroki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice NF K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Norumburg, 19-7-30 Volkart Bros.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Barjora, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Queda 17-7-30 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, 24-7-30, O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, 16-7-30, M M and Co.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
Jaladuta NF Scindia S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, NF, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF, NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Durendra 19-7-30 M M & Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3.504 Last J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 5,222 Brown K N Co.
FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall, 2608 Farguson J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Norumburg 3,613 Allreach Volkart Bros.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Sumatra Maru, 4,272, Shenmura O S Kaisha.
Alipore, 4,231 Dawson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vita, 1,055, Beztargh, M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.
Varela 2043 Ramsay M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
Jaladuta 3089 Baker Scindia S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Queda 4,760 Smith M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
War Bharto, 3,410, Eldrige, A P and Co.
Jehangir , 2,157 Constantine, T M Co.
Baron Cornegie 1904 Morrison T M and Co.
Benton 2582 Odam Graham T Co.
Fager 661 Bradle F F Campbell and Co.
Jalavijaya 2297 Robert Scindia S N Co.

EXPORTS.
July 15.
S S Rawalpindi for London:—28 bales animal skin M H Ladha; 196 cwts groundnut kernels S B Torney; 3960 cwts muscor 2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
For Marseilles:—15000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.
S S Branksome Hall for Hull:—4000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co.
For Barcelona:—250 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 159 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 150 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 210 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton raw R D Tata and Co.
For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd. 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.
S S Naumburg for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co; 1080 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—440 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S S City of Venice for New Port:—1500 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co; 30000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.
S S Alipore for Shanghai:—160 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Vakharia & Co; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 7 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 600 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Shanghai:—1900 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
July 15.
S S Simla, Agents G Trading Co., from Oslo:—400 drums chemicals 874 cases nails 2542 cases paper.
From Gothenburg:—387 cases paper 25 cases stoves 1444 cases ceiling, 57 cases hinges 21 cases wood pulp 125 cases matches 35 drums turpentine 35 drums chemicals.
From Hamburg:—110 cases ribbon 50 cases slates 500 cases nails 20 cases glass ware 50 cases beer 30 cases whale oil 40 cases cotton goods 42 cases lamps 277 cases paper 252 bundles iron, 750 bundles poles 201 bundles steel 261 drums dyes 80 drums zinc oxide.
From Antwerp:—62 cases paper 118 cases glass ware 45 cases blue 73 bundles zinc sheets 20 bundles steel sheets, 298 bundles steel bars 152 bundles steel cutting 206 bundles steel wire 150 bundles steel tubes 2453 bundles steel hoops 200 cases naphalihe 379 cases bolts 106 drums chemicals.
S S Rawalpindi, Agents M M and Co., from London:—24 cases spring 20 cases mineral water 12 cases cotton wool 90 cases syrup 25 cases soap 40 cases castor oil 22 cases cigarettes 23 cases mustard 25 cases stationery 50 cases barley 90 cases beer 120 cases spirits 35 cases beef 96 cases medicine 55 cases fish 52 cases milk food 74 cases cisterns 136 cases biscuits 50 cases glue 21 cases tea 340 cases whisky 296 cases O'stores 60 cases dextrine 55 cases cheese 100 cases roofing tiles 20 cases tyres 25 cases machinery 200 bags caraway seeds 50 cases cordials 38 cases gin 40 drums chemicals 1375 drums paint 67 drums asphalt 4111 pieces earthenware 564 bars silver.
From Bordeaux: 365 cases brandy 10 cases preserves.
From Rotterdam:—30 cases cheese 50 cases vegetable products.
From Marseilles:—12b cases alum discs 200 cases indigo 129 drums colour 40 drums dyes 10 cases chemicals 100 cases soap 200 pieces stoves 30 cases milk 103 cases cigarettes 40 cases cheese 92 cases wine 190 cases vermouth.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 14.
July close at 6s. 11 1/2. up 1d.
Oct. close at 7s. 1 1/2d. up 5/8d
Dec. close at 7s. 3 1/8d. up 1/2d.
Wheat Chicgo Market:
July per bushel Dols. 87-½ up 3/4.
Sept per bushel Dols 90-3/8 up 7/8.
Dec. per bushel Dols 96-1/4 up 3/4.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Aug. 16.70 up 125.
Sept. 16.80 up 125.
Wheat Cable:
"Market firm. Dry weatner Canada causing concern."

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, July 14.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 452 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, July 14
Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 800 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Early Decline Follow Short Covering.

UNCERTAIN WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Bombay. July 15.

The rapid changes recorded in the prices of American Cotton yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange, clearly shows that the market opinion is becoming nervous over the uncertain character of weather. Absence of rain over certain portions and favourable forecast for other sections are disturbing factors. Beneficial rains are reported over the Eastern Belt. Good rains have fallen over the Atlantic States but elsewhere it is dry. It must be remembered that now it is summer and temperatures of 105 are not unlikely at several stations. This belief is causing some covering and prices after declining 22 points recovered 10 points. The market closed at a net decline of 12 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 13.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was rather weak and closed at a decline of 17 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 17 point sto 12-59c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points. Reports of favourable weather added to the opening decline, but later on prices rallied on short covering and closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 7.56 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 2 points and Egyptian prices lost 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 12.99, Lowest 12.81.
N. Y. January Highest 13.12 (10.51 a.m) lowest (1.39 p.m.)
Liverpool:—"Good rains Atlantic, elsewhere still dry."
Stern:—"Crop progressing nicely but are now in crop scare period. Think likely will be some rallies."
Reuter:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather forecast and declined further on unfavourable Liverpool cables but later advanced partially on covering."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 14.	
October	12.95—12
December	13.10—12
January	13.12—10
Middling Spot	13.10—10

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS

New York, July 14.	
October	12.68—10
December	12.86—09
January	12.91—08
March	13.11—08
May	13.30—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 14.	
July —	12.45—17
October	12.68—13
Middling Spot	12.59—17
New York 11-45 a.m.—	
July	12.90
October	12.96
October (New Contract)	12.69

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 14.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 14	Opening	Closing
July	7.15	7.14—04
August		6.99—04
September		6.90—04
October	6.86	6.84—04
November		6.83—02
December		6.85—02
January	6.87	6.87—02
February		6.89—02
March	6.94	6.95—01
April		6.97—02
May	7.00	7.01—01
June		7.03—01
July		7.06—
Middling Spot		7.56—06

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 14	
Scinde Fully Good	4.10—05
Scinde Fine	4.35—05
Scinde Superfine	4.60—05
Bengal Good	3.85—05
Bengal Fully Good	4.10—05
Bengal Fine	4.35—05
Oomra Good	3.95—05
Oomra Fully Good	4.25—05
Oomra Fine	4.55—05
Broach Fully Good	5.05—05
Broach Fine	5.30—05
Broach Superfine	5.55—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 14	
July	11.20—07
November	11.20—07
December	11.26—07
January	11.30—07
March	11.44—08
May	11.54—07
Sakells, F G F Spot	12.20—10

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"There Breathes No Indian Who Does Not Wish To Be Free."

INDIA LYNCH-PIN OF BRITAIN.

SIR P. SETHNA ARGUES FOR IMMEDIATELY MEETING FULL TERMS OF INDIAN DEMAND.

SIMLA, July 11.

Emphatic condemnation of Government's resort to extraordinary powers and a solemn warning that unless Indian discontent was allayed by the grant of Dominion Status the struggle was bound to grow more bitter and more all-embracing were uttered by Sir Phiroze Sethna in moving a resolution urging the Government to meet the Indian demand in the Council of State yesterday. He said:—

"The Liberals were not and are not prepared to support Government in any repressive measures. They have throughout laid stress on that fact. It grieves me to find, therefore, that one repressive measure after another has been introduced within the last few weeks, but in some cases these measures have undoubtedly been worked, I have no hesitation in saying, in an atrocious and most brutal manner, I am referring in particular to the incidents which happened in Bombay on the morning of Saturday 21st June.

ATTITUDE OF POLICE UNFORGIVABLE.

The attitude of the police on that day was unforgivable and for confirmation of what I say, I would refer the Hon'ble members of this House to the several public correspondents of the English and American newspapers some of whom were right on the spot. I received accounts first hand from some of them. If their despatches to their respective papers could have passed the Censor, which of course, is very doubtful, they would form, I am sure, very gruesome reading but as the correspondents themselves believe the Censor would have taken great care to delete such portions as condemned the action of this Government.

It appears there is a firm determination on the part of Government to give no quarter to the Satyagrahis and to crush the Civil Disobedience movement. Their determination to put down the movement has met with equal determination by the Congress to carry it on at all cost and at all hazards with the result that in the City of Bombay and at other centres as well, normal conditions of life have ceased to exist.

There are clear signs of the possibilities of the movement which has received further stimulus because of the stern force and severity with which many Satyagrahis have been treated. It cannot be denied that the magic spell of Mr. Gandhi's name and personality has a greater sway over the mass than the classes and that in this struggle between him and the Government their sympathies are with the former, particularly as they believe he will help to relieve their heavy burdens. This national movement has received attention throughout the entire civilized world. The great question with which we are now confronted is, how is this situation to be met? What is the right policy to be pursued?

THERE BREATHES NO INDIAN WHO DOES NOT WISH TO BE FREE!

One thing is perfectly clear and it must be firmly grasped that today the Nationalist Movement, the struggle for Swaraj, the passion for political equality, the aspiration for the fullest national self-expression and self-realisation is universal, it is deep, it is profound, it is intense, it is irresponsible. All communities, races and classes are more or less animated by it. It is the biggest folly and delusion to think that it is desired only by the Hindus. It is desired no less by the Mahomedans, the Christians, the Parsis and in fact by every community however small it may be. To-day, thanks to the awakening of India through the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and others and due likewise to the influence of Western education, Western civilisation and particularly Western political education, there breathes no Indian who does not wish from the bottom of his heart that his country should be free, should win political equality and should attain the same status as is enjoyed by the Dominions. Some Englishmen both here and in England seem to think that the masses are not yet affected by it This also is a delusion as will be soon found out. In the Bombay Presidency where I come from, the non-Brahmin party is the party of the masses. It consists of Maharattas the greater part of whom form part of the agricultural population and also supply recruits to the Police and the Army. This party wants Dominion Status as much as the other parties. Again take the Depressed Classes. The fire of nationalism, the spirit of progress and reform burns within their breasts no less than within those of other classes and they too desire Swaraj. It is now quite absurd to say that the masses are still wrapped up as before in their petty personal and village concerns and that the spirit of Swaraj has not touched them. Again in the present struggle there is a new development which never existed before. The womenkind to-day are keen and almost as active as the men themselves and their participation has made a great difference now and will make it more so as years go on. Within the last few weeks have we not had ample proofs of their patriotism, their public spirit, their readiness to suffer and make sacrifices?

THE TERMS OF THE INDIAN DEMAND.

So far as, then the attainment of the political goal is concerned, there is perfect unity among the Indian people. They all want immediate, full, national and responsible Government, and Dominion Status. We Liberals have all along believed that those who resolved on Independence also desired safeguards to be immediately established. This has now been confirmed both by Mr. Gandhi and by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the interviews they gave to Mr. George Slocombe, the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald" of London. Until Government are prepared to treat on such terms, and I am afraid they must do so sooner or later there will be no end to our troubles and the country must go from bad to worse.

INDIA LYNCH-PIN OF ENGLAND.

How can you blame Indians for distrusting Britain when such a responsible person as Lord Brentford, a former Home Secretary, openly says:—

"It is sometimes said that we are in India for the good of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India by the sword, and we will hold India by the sword, because it is the finest market for British goods in general and for Lancashire goods in particular."

Questions are frequently asked by those in authority why it is that the greatest majority of the Indian commercial community, who in the past always sided with Government, display so much partiality towards Mr. Gandhi, although his campaign by the harm it is doing to the trade and industry of the country, is damaging the interests of the merchant class. The answer is to be found in statements such as are made by Lord Brentford which makes not only the commercial but all other sections of the public lose faith in the honesty of the Britisher.

Also have not Lord Rothermere and even a former Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead, quite recently expressed views which convey no other idea than that the hold on India must be retained at any price because India is the linch-pin and the milch cow for England and that without India there will be greater unemployment and the income of every man and woman in England will suffer appreciably? To some nearer home, have not the Government of Bombay quite recently said something to, the same effect? Proceeding, Sir P. Sethna severely condemned the Bombay Government's action in broadcasting leaflets libelling Swadeshi institutions and said:—

Am I not right therefore in saying that the Government of Bombay have been treading in the footsteps of those Englishmen at home whom I have quoted and do not the Government of Bombay deserve wholesale condemnation for their mischievous and positively stupid propaganda for it has stiffened the back of the boycotters.

Does it not follow that therefore the exploiting of India is the real reason for refusing the grant of Dominion Status and not what is hypocritically urged that the British are trustees of the masses in this country? Does even the Simon Commission Report indicate any limit of time when to expect it? On the contrary by what recommendations, it has made in regard to the Army they must feel satisfied in their own minds that they have doomed India to a perpetual tutelage under Great Britain.

Of course, we all recognise that in framing a Dominion Status some allowance has got to be made for a period of trasition from the existing order to the new order, perhaps here and there a peculiar shape will have to be given to it in view of the difficulties which exist. But the vital, the basic the fundamental principle must now be fully recognized, viz. that it is essentially a Dominion constitution that has got to be framed and established if we want peace in this land, if England and India are to continue to remain friends which is unquestionably in the interests of both countries. Any constitution that falls short of this, India will reject and is in honour, bound to reject and depend upon it, though the struggle may be long at every stage, it will be more bitter, more widespread more intense and above all more successful on every succeeding occasion, as is witness from what is happening to-day compared to the efforts made in 1921 for in the present struggle there have been revelations of a significant and potentous character."
—Free Press.

SIMON DISAPPOINTS ZAMINDARS.

Rajendra Prasad's Great Services.

BEHAR EVENTS.

The "Leader's" correspondent writes to that paper from Patna on July 9 as under:—

So Babu Rajendra Prasad has been clapped in jail. It may not be possible for an outsider to have an idea of the hold this gentleman has on the imagination and affections of the young and educated people of this province. Long before he took the vow of renunciation to lead a life dedicated to the cause of the country, he was the idol of Young Behar.

As a brilliant scholar who occupied the topmost place amongst the successful candidates at the M L. Examination of the Calcutta University when Behar was still a part and parcel of the old province of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. and as a patriotic and public spirited young man, he was held in the highest esteem both by young and old.

He gave up a lucrative practice at the bar when his name was frequently mentioned in high and influential circles as a likely judge of the Patna High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Patna. Since 1921 he has unflinchingly remained loyal to the orthodox creed of non-co-operation in spite of the ever turning wheel of Congress politics.

MR. HASSAN IMAM JOINS THE MOVEMENT.

It was feared that his arrest would create a void which it would be difficult to fill. It is no doubt true that his absence is an irreparable loss to the cause, but he has been able to find a successor. Mr. Deep Narayan Sinha was one of our foremost men in the public life of the province about two decades ago. A nationalist to the marrow of his bones, he has never shirked when the call has gone forth for mobilising the national forces.

Though he gave up his practice long ago as a member of the English bar and was devoting most of his time to his large zamindari and frequent European trips, he was prominent during the non-co-operation movement of 1921, and once more his services are available to the Congress. There is in him plenty of the fire of patriotism and driving power.

He is an orator, although we always miss him on the platform. In formally assuming charge of his office on Tuesday last he made an impressive and striking speech of a type which we now seldom hear. He is undertaking a tour of the province, and has announced that in case he is arrested, Mr. Hassan Imam will take his place.

In one of his recent speeches last week Mr. Imam, who has just returned from a change at Kalimpong, referred to Mahatma Gandhi's great desire in 1921 to enlist the active support of three lawyers; the late Mr. C. R. Das from Bengal, Pandit Motilal Nehru from U. P., and himself (Mr. Imam) from Behar. He did not join the movement actively then, though he gave his support to it. But he felt that he could no longer remain aloof from active fight and would take up his responsibilities.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh pointed out in his speech that the non-volent movement had succeeded wonderfully, because their sufferings had popularised it to an extent that 500 leaders would not have done. The arrests of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad, and the offer of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Annie Besant to join the working committee, have impelled Mr. Hasan Imam to take his proper place in the great struggle, and he is ably supported in this great and noble resolve by his European wife.

SCEPTICISM DISPELLED BY DIVINE POWER

DO YOU KNOW YOUR LUCK? IF NOT CONSULT V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR—"GANDHI ASTROLOGER"

Whose Skill and Fame Spread Throughout the World.

The "Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily), Madras, writes on 8th February, 1924:—

We received on 7th November. 1923, from Hanumadupasi V. K. Sadagopachariar, Tirutani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th November, 1923), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th February, 1924, at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

"Swadesamitran", (a leading Tamil Daily), Madras:—

Modern civilization condemns our Sastrams such as Astrology and others to be false. The innumerable present-day advertisements about astrology are nothing except for earning and amassing wealth. But I was thunderstruck and amazed to look at the publication about the exact predictions of M. R. Ry. V. K. Sadagopachariar, about the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Besides we must really congratulate him for his marvellous experience in Astrology and thank him for ever.

Cuddalore,
20-12-1927.

Dear Sir,

I came to this due to trade. My wife who is suffering from sickness due to the evils done by ghosts due to sorcery is not well. When I was sleeping I dreamt as follows: "Consult Mr. V. K. Satagopachariar and he will furnish you with a Talisman with full particulars to remedy for the evils done by sorcery. Do not be anxious about it." When I opened my eyes I found none. I am sending with note to you to favour me with one "Jayavasikarani" Talisman. I hope that Hanuman will bless us with success.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) Ramachandra Iyer,

c/o SP. PL., Cuddalore O. T.

Dear Sir,

Received your Talisman which you sent to Cuddalore address and asked my wife to wear it according to your directions. She is getting better day by day. I hope that Hanumadupasi and Hanuman will bless us with success.

(Sd.) Ramchandra Iyer.

68, Angappa Naick St.,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I consulted with you about the death of all my children. According to your advice I wore the Talisman "Jayavasikarani" and my wife gave birth to a male child on 11-11-1926, and all are well. I am very much pleased to state that by wearing the Talisman I am succeeding in all my efforts. Please prepare the horoscope of the child and send it by V. P. P. and oblige.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. Veeraraghavulu Naidu

Ceylon,
16-10-1928

Sir,

I have distributed the 10 Talismans received from you to 10 persons. All of them obtained good effects in several ways. I cannot describe the good effects of these Talismans. Please send two more "Jayavasikarani" Talismans by V. P. P.

Yours faithfully,

S. V. Sabapathy Pillai.

No. 274, Yettiane Kottai, Ceylon.

THE SECRET OF FORTUNE.

Any five questions will be answered predicting the exact future. Please write the exact time when writing the letter. Illegal and test questions will not be answered. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1. Every additional question As. 4. Postage Extra.

HOROSCOPE.

Please write date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for 1 year will be intimated giving monthly details for Rs. 2. For 5 year Rs. 7-8. Life reading (Thasa Bhukthi) Rs. 50. Anthrapalam Rs. 200. Life reading giving details of every day Rs. 600.

JAYAVASIKARANI.

There is nothing to be said newly about this Talisman. This is called "Armour", which means cover or sheath. This can be prepared in two ways:—(1) according to "Malini" Shastras, certain particular letters are engraved on small metal sheets with the necessary chakras and those sheets are enclosed in Talisman while enchanting certain mantras. (2) The other method is, certain particular roots are obtained on auspicious days and enclosed in Talisman enchanting certain mantras and performing certain rituals. We need not mention the wonderful qualities of such rare roots. For instance, if one gets the "Root of magical influence on animals" and approaches wild animals such as lions and Tigers, they move with him just as cows or tamed animals. You might have heard of the magical wands possessed by some of our forefathers and the wonderful victory they had in several ways. The peculiar qualities are innumerable. The said "Jayavasikarani" prepared by us, gives all the required benefits by its use. This is known to the purchasers throughout India and all other parts of the world. Some of its important qualities are mentioned below:—

BY THE USE OF THIS TALISMAN:

(1) Those who suffer from extreme poverty will be free from it and will become wealthy.

(2) Those who are employed in service will get good name, satisfaction in their work. and favours from their superiors.

(3) Business people will get timely and suitable thoughts for improving the business. Good income and help will be obtained.

(4) Students will come out successful in their Examinations and others will get victory in all their reasonable dealings.

(5) Quarrels in the family will subside and there will be perfect union.

(6) This will remove all the effects of black magic and will bring happiness in the family.

(7) The evil effects on little children will be removed and good health will be obtained.

(8) Grace of the Almighty, blessings of great men and charitable disposition can be obtained.

(9) Whatever may be the nature of the disease possessed by any one, this Talisman will cure it within 5 days after wearing it.

There are several other useful qualities which can be known only by its use.

One Ordinary JAYAVASIKARANI Talisman Costs Rs. 2-0-0.
If 10 are purchased at the same time ..... Rs. 15-0-0.

"SPECIAL JAYAVASIKARANI TALISMAN"

If the influence of planets on a person's life is bad and if he cannot thrive well in the ordinary course of business, a Special Talisman can be prepared for this. By the use of this Special Talisman all his objects can be fulfilled. Some of the chief effects of this Talisman are:—

1. BUSINESS: If one does not get any benefit in his business even though he tries to do it with extraordinary care and skill and if he has financial difficulties, worry of debts, obstacles through servants, gradual decline in his business and mental anxiety, he is sure to get rid of these by the use of this Special Kavacham or Talisman. His business will flourish, his capacity in business will increase, and he will conduct the business on proper lines with timely thoughts for the future progress. He will have good results in several other ways.

2. EMPLOYMENT: In official capacity, one that wears this Kavacham, will gain the favours of his superiors, elevation in his position, respect from equals, help from subordinates and several other benefits.

3. EFFECTS OF PLANETS: If females make use of this Special Kavacham the effect of the black magic, if any, will vanish within three days after its use; if they have no children as the effect of bad Karma of previous birth or by the influence of planets, the evil effects will be removed and they will be blessed with children.

4. VICTORY: This Special Talisman will give immediate good result and there is no doubt that this will work quicker than the Ordinary Talisman. The Ordinary Talisman will have its effects for one or two years but this special Talisman will give good effect for a very long time. The Ordinary one should be thrown away into the ocean or lake or tank after a period of two years and a new one should be obtained.

5. GENERAL INFORMATION There is no doubt that our Special Jayavasikarani will give very good results in all reasonable affairs. The great power it has, cannot be described. There are several useful and innumerable qualities which will be known only by its use.

One Special JAYAVASIKARANI Costs Rs. 50.
If 5 are purchased at a time ..... Rs. 200.

6. Those that require the Special Talisman should give the following information: The Gothram, name and house name if any, probable age, a copy of his Horoscope and in its absence details of the date of birth and what special object to be gained by the Talisman should also be stated. Both females and males may use this Talisman. Not only Hindus but people of all communities may use this. The special Talisman will be prepared and sent after 40 days from the date of receipt of the order. During these 40 days, the necessary pujas and other observances relating to its preparation will be undertaken. The Talisman will be made of Gold. Instructions regarding its use will be sent along with the parcel. He who orders for this will have gradual good effect from the date of commencement of preparation of the Talisman here and he will know it in his experience.

7. The ordinary Jayavasikarani is made of silver and it will be sent in about 2 days after the receipt of the order. No information regarding Gothram or horoscope is necessary for it. This also can be used by males and females.

N.B.—Please write your name and address legibly. Whether the amount is sent by M. O. or the Talisman should be sent by V.P.P. should be stated clearly. The ordinary one can be sent by V. P. P. but the special one cannot be sent by V.P.P. unless an advance of Rs. 15 or 20 is sent along with the order. The balance will be recovered by V.P.P. Those from Penang, Natal, Singapore, South Africa and East Africa and other places should send the amount by M.O. or the British postal order may be sent.

Tirupathi,
19-9-'27.

Sir,

I was a Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, Tirupathi, until May last. I applied for leave for two months. I was afterwards transferred to Karvetnagaram. I expressed my unwillingness to go there and requested my superiors very much not to transfer me but without effect. I was obliged to go to Karvetnagar on 20-7-'27. Immediately after that I had to come to Tirutani on duty for Adi Krithigai. When I was about to return to Karvetnagaram I had an interview with you and expressed all my difficulties. You were kind enough to favour me with a "Jayavasikarani" Talisman. I used it according to your instructions on the following Sunday, (31-7-'27). On 6-8-'27 I was transferred back to Tirupathi. What wonder is this! This is not the action of a human being. This is the effect of your Talisman. What can be said more about the Talisman! I am sure that every one who uses your Talisman will have a good benefit.

Yours, etc.,
T. S. Sundara Iyer,
Prosecuting Sub-Inspector of Police, Tirupathi.

Drumpalliar,
White Field.

Dear Sir,

Received your kind letter and Vibhodi. We used it according to your instructions. Now the child is completely cured from its sickness. Thank you very much for your obligation.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) L. M. Moridoss.

Kolar Gold Field Hospital,

Champion Reef P.O., 11-10-'28.

Sir,

I am swearing and telling you that after wearing the Talisman my superiors have been kind to me and I have gained my object within a week.

(Sd.) K. V. Chakrapani Mudaliyar,
Mining Hospital,
Champion Reef.

Darrawaka, Ceylon,
30-8-1928.

To, Swamigal of the World,

Your Jayavasikarani Talisman gave me great effect. I am glad to inform you that when I had an attack of smallpox I was cured of it without difficulty. Several have been asking me for the Talisman. I shall write for a dozen Talismans next week.

(Sd.) V. Kangani.

(1)
Ootacamund, 27-8-'24.

Dear Sir,

Received the Holy Ashes (Vibhudi) or Sri Anjeneya Swamy. Immediately I have dissolved it in water and sprinkled the water on 20,000 plants. Three days after that I found that ¼ of the worms were dead and coffee plants were coming to the former state. Please therefore send me some more Vibhodi immediately on receipt of this letter.

(Sd.) C. Sammandaganesa-
moorty.

(2)

Coffee Planter,
29-8-1924.

Received your Vibhudi and it was used as before. I now find that half of the worms were dead and the coffee plants are now flourishing.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) C. Sammandaganesamoorty.
Coffee Planter.

V. K. Satagopachariar, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani Madras Presidency, S. India.

WATERPROOFS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly grateful if you please publish the following fact in your esteemed paper for the attention of the public.

I remember to have read in the "Chronicle" sometime back that Messrs. K. C. Marrot by producing some invoices convinced the Congress authorities that they are dealing in German-made waterproofs only. To the same effect Messrs. Marrott's glaring advertisements are often seen in the "Chronicle."

A few days back, I purchased a water-proof coat from the Company's Show-room at Hornby Road with the firm conviction that it was as advertised German-made. But after reaching home when scrutinised, I saw to my surprise just below the Company's label a small 'Made in England.'

—Yours, etc.,

JOHN THOMAS

Chembur July 11.

LEUCODERMA.

Surest and speediest cure all its stages by the internal use of "LEUCODERMINE. Success guaranteed. Rs. 25/1 per bottle. Apply S. SHARMAN, Baliabhanga, FARIDPORE.

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GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
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All over India, Burma, Ceylon and B. E. Africa.
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Special Terms to capable and energetic men able to influence GOOD BUSINESS
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Is a highly refined 100% pure vegetable cooking OIL, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.
ARGO OIL fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil, and when ready to serve, are ALWAYS EASILY digested.
Can be had from all leading grocers at the following prices :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
24 " "	5	2	0	" "
14 " "	2	12	0	" "
6 " "	1	5	0	" "
2 " "	0	12	0	" "

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HOW TO ATTAIN IT ?
Every Indian rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, boy or girl, can help to attain SWARAJ IMMEDIATELY by simple means of not allowing CROREES OF RUPEES to go to Foreign Countries. Therefore insure with the Indian Company, and watch India's interest FIRST in everything and make your country INDEPENDENT.
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INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established in India 17 years ago.
MANAGED by INDIANS
For the BENEFIT OF INDIANS.
Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy-Holders.
HEAD OFFICE: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... „ 6,66,10,00,000
Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.
Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.
This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application. Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

THE VALUE OF SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

What Lord Irwin Fails To Understand.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Lord Irwin declared that he was fighting civil disobedience not because he lacked sympathy with the genuine nationalist feelings of India but because once the habit was formed it must persist and thwart Indian self-government whenever it comes. Here, His Excellency missed an important consideration. Careful observers of civil disobedience in operation will find that, behind the appearance of disobedience, it is really seeking for an authority to which it can yield willing obedience. If the Satyagrahis and many who were not Satyagrahis have found Lord Irwin's Ordinances to be a call to disobedience, they have also found in Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement a principle which appeals as much to their spiritual as to their patriotic instincts. The discipline of the Satyagrahis which has impressed many foreign observers, is what it is because it is voluntary and not imposed from without. Men and women, boys and girls, brought up in comfort, work cheerfully for several hours of the day at tasks which they would have regarded as menial, and endure with unresisting composure the violence to which they are subjected under the authority, and with the sanction, of Lord Irwin's Government. We make no complaint that the Viceroy showered praise on the police and military—and they deserved it for doing what they regarded as their duty to the Government whose salt they are eating—but His Excellency, to be quite fair, might have spared a word of appreciation for the patient courage of the hundreds of men and women who have suffered injury without a thought of retaliation. On the contrary, his observations suggest that the Satyagrahis habitually murdered policemen, a statement for which there is, so far as we know, very little justification. The onesidedness of his estimate of the Satyagraha movement, is calculated to induce distrust of the method which he recommends for securing the essentials of self-government by the people of India. We have no fear that disobedience will become a national habit. When a piece of coal gets into your eyes in travelling in a railway train, all your efforts for the time being are directed to removing its irritating presence. But when once it is removed, you do not go on repeating the reflex processes which were needed to effect the removal. Many of us feel humiliated by Lord Irwin's Ordinances as asserting before all the world that the liberties of the three hundred millions of Indian people, lie in the hollow of his hand, and India is determined that this should never happen again.

We are not saying that the Satyagraha movement has not its quota of backsliders—persons who exploit it for their own selfish ends. "Where to-day the martyr stands, to-morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands." We are only saying that the movement should be judged by its ideals and not by the defections from those ideals. The political aspect of the movement is a very small part of it, and is of casual and fleeting interest. It is the spiritual and moral aspect of it which has arrested the world's attention, but of which Lord Irwin does not seem to have caught even a glimpse, that is of permanent benefit to this country.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COMMITTEE ON DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Recommend Abolition Of All Invidious Restrictions.

The following is the concluding portion of the Report of the Stark Committee:—

"One of the reasons why the Depressed Classes have remained in their degraded condition is their poverty and the consequent want of economic independence without which they cannot be expected to rise in social status and free themselves from the many injustices to which they are subjected" say the Committee. The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes are heavily indebted and the rates charged to them by the money-lenders are very high. The main reason for these high rates of interest is not that they are Depressed Classes or Aboriginal Tribes but that they have very little real property capable of being given in security and advantage is taken of their isolation and ignorance of accounting. This indebtedness can only be slowly removed by an increase in the earning capacity of these classes, and by an improvement in their social habits.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is of great value in freeing them from the grip of the moneylender but at present it is only touching the frings of the population. The Committee recommend that the Depressed Classes should be encouraged to join the common village co-operative credit societies and provident fund schemes should be organised by all municipalities for their conservancy staff. The Committee note that Government have appointed a Special Mamlatdar for furthering the establishment and supervision of societies amongst the Aboriginal Tribes of the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas of the Panch Mahals District and suggest that the principle be extended by similar appointments being made in all areas where there is a large Aboriginal Tribe population. The Committee think that separate Producers' Societies should be encouraged to improve the earning capacity of these classes. Some enactment on the lines of the English Money Lenders Act or the Punjab Money Lenders Act should be passed for this Presidency. In view of the illiteracy of the masses and their chronic indigence such measures seem to be urgently called for.

Experiments should be made in recolonizing the Backward Classes in areas depopulated owing to the ravages of malaria and plague. There are many such areas in the borders of North Kanara and Dharwar Districts. "We consider it possible," observe the Committee "that some of the Depressed Classes would take up land in Sind if a suitable scheme could be worked out by the Barrage Revenue authorities in consultation with the Backward Class Officer".

For the purchase of lands by the Backward Class for private holders of Land Banks are to be of advantage, and the formation of such Banks has been advocated. The Committee consider that a complete repeal of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act would be detrimental to the interests of the Backward Classes.

RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Depressed Classes labour under many disabilities in seeking for employment in Government service. It is not only the question of lack of education which stands in their way but also the general prejudice against them. The Committee emphasise the need for more recruitment of the Depressed Classes in the Police Department and urge that the present bar to their recruitment in the Army should be removed.

Referrring next to the higher appointments to other Government ranks, the Committee note with pleasure that Government have recently appointed a person from the Depressed Classes as a Deputy Collector. The existing orders of Government are sufficient in regard to the recruitment of the Backward Classes to Clerical posts in all department if properly carried out. The Backward Class Officer should obtain lists of qualified candidates from these classes and promote their recruitment to clerical posts. The Committee recommend more recruitment from the Backward Classes for the posts of menials.

The traditional services rendered to Government and to the ryots in villages by the Backward Classes are in urgent need of readjustment and the Committee propose that a detailed enquiry should be made into the customary services performed by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes.

HOUSING BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Committee deal also with the question of the housing of the Backward Classes and suggest that Housing schemes for them, especially for the Depressed Classes and the wandering tribes should be promoted. And in this connection they draw the attention of the Municipalities to the housing of their conservancy staff.

Special emphasis is laid on the question of migration to towns. "We would draw attention" say the Committee. "to the influx of the Depressed Classes into the towns and cities. This influx is mainly due to the fact that caste prejudices are less strong in towns and cities than in villages and hence a Depressed Class person has less difficulty in breaking through tradition and obtaining work. The Committee are of opinion that the Depressed Classes have benefited by this migration and that it should be the duty of the Backward Class Officer to promote migration.

TEMPERANCE.

There is a good deal of untouchability within untouchability in this Presidency. This complicates many questions relating to their life, especially the provision of the water-supply. The question of the use of liquor, and other intoxicants the Committee point out, affects the social and economic condition of all Backward Classes to a great extent. Almost all the castes comprising all the three groups of Backward Classes and forming more than one-fifth of the total population form a great part of what are called drinking classes in the phraseology of the Excise Department. It is a patent fact that a large part of their hard earned money goes to the drink-shop specially if the allurement of a liquor or toddy shop be very close to their door.

The Committee therefore advocate certain changes in the prepolicy of the Excise Department including the re-introduction of rationing system failing which certain other changes like restriction of the hours during which shops are kept open, closure of shops on certain holidays, reduction of the number of shops etc. The Committee are not unmindful of the fact that complete prohibition if introduced within a short period is likely to cause disturbance to the State finances and lowering of the moral tone of drinking classes.

USE OF WELLS AND OTHER PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Committee point out that the orders regarding the use of public wells have not worked satisfactorily. "Whatever be the nature of the resolution passed by the Legislative Council in 1923, the result has been the same" observe the Committee. "We have not been able to find a single instance where the Depressed Classes are using continuously the same public wells as the higher classes." It would be valuable to have Notice Boards placed near every public well, Dharamsalas, hospitals and dispensaries to the effect that all communities are allowed to use them.

The Committtee deal with many other minor recommendations. Cases where the Depressed Classes are hindered from travelling in public buses should be dealt with firmly. They recommend that legislation should be introduced to prevent the dedication of minor girls to temples.

In the Committee's opinion separate representation is required in the Legislative Council for the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes. They also suggest that adequate representation should be given to these classes in Municipal, Local and School boards and in the Grama Panchayats. A Backward Class Board with a backward Class Officer of a Collector's grade working with it should be appointed to watch over the interests of the Backward Classes.

The various proposals put forward by the Committee involve an annual expenditure of about Rs. 3,70,000.

Recipe No. 88
Rock Cakes

½ lb. flour	4 oz. currants
1 oz. peel	4 oz. sugar
1 egg	Salt
1 teaspoonful	Baking Powder
½ teaspoonful	ginger
2 tablespoonsful	milk
3 oz. Cocogem	

Follow this recipe for light, crumbly Rock Cakes

IF you want to make Rock Cakes that are *really* light, follow this recipe. It was compiled by Mrs. Elliot, the noted cooking authority, and is included in her little recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite."

"Take the dry ingredients from the list given," she says, "and sieve them into a bowl. Add in the Cocogem, a little at a time, and rub in carefully with the tips of the fingers till as fine as breadcrumbs.

Clean and dry the currants, cut up the peel and add them together with the sugar. Beat up the egg with half the milk and include; then, with the remainder of the milk mix the whole into a stiff dough. Put the mixture in rough heaps on a Cocogemed baking sheet and bake for 15 minutes in a quick oven. The quantities given will make one dozen cakes."

Messrs. H. J. Foster & Co.,
Department C,
P.O. Box No. 202, Bombay.
Please send me free of charge the recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite."
Name
Address
B. C. 10

Mrs. Elliot specially emphasises the use of Cocogem as the shortening, for therein is the secret of lightness..... you will be surprised at the improved results you will obtain in all your cooking by using Cocogem instead of ghee, butter, suet, lard, etc.

For Cocogem is no ordinary production. Two whole years were spent in scientific research and development before ever it was offered to the public..... tested until it was *proved* to be the ideal cooking medium.

This recipe book—free!

If you would like a copy of Mrs. Elliot's recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite" in which this recipe appears, just fill up the coupon on the left and post it to the address given, when it will be sent you free of all charge.

Cocogem

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July 19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,633
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931 Jany 3rd	Mooltan x	20,502
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb. 7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	16,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,633
Mar. 7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr. 4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,542
11th	Razmak	10,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May 2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China, with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

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(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£39	£52
Marseilles	23	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 18	Mooltan Alipore*	Colombo & Australia.
24		Straits, China & Japan
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July		
16 th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16 th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.
18th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Atsuta Maru	5000	...	@15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	...	29 July
Tatsuta Maru	5972	17 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	3 Aug
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
Rangoon Maru	5050	11 Aug.	13 Aug at 9 Sep.
Fushimi Maru	12000	...	
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sep

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Tsukuai Maru	12000	22 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	18800	6 Aug.	24 Aug.
Haruna Maru	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sep.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Kobe
Chichibu Maru	23000	21 July	5 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	30 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

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Bonus per	1000 p. a.
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Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.
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(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Agra.	Lahore.
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Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

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Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

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Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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	Rs.
CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application.

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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

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BRANCHES:

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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., B.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Abembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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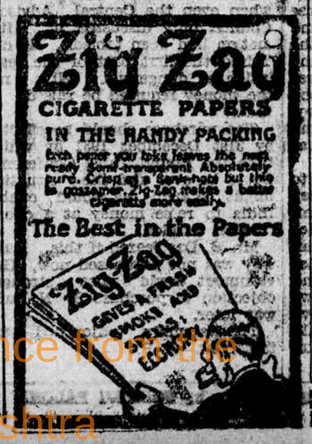

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Story by
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When surging armies like an ocean roll,
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Where a brother assassinates brother at the Royal Command, a stirring conflict of affection versus duty ensues. But

WHEN NATION CALLS

all personal animosities and self-aggrandisements are drowned deep into an all embracing passion for liberation of the Motherland.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
Has Branches and Agencies in principal towns in India. J12

Ban On Congress Bulletin Continues.

EXTENDED FOR TWO MONTHS.

The following extraordinary Gazette, dated July 14 has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that there is danger to human life and safety and a likelihood of a riot or an affray, in the City of Bombay, and whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that the following order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, dated the 15th May 1930, issued under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), should continue in force for a further period of two months from the 15th July 1930, namely:—

"Whereas is has been made to appear before me, H. P. Dastur, Esquire, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, that, of late, speeches and writings are being made and published with a view to bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India or with a view to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, or with a view to provoke members of the public to cause the offences, of riot or attray, or do acts endangering the safety of the public or leading to disturbance of the public tranquility. And whereas I am of opinion that immediate precaution and speedy remedy is desirable, I do hereby order and direct the President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasrers and members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Satyagraha Committee or the War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress to abstain, for a period of two months from this date, from editing, producing or publishing, or aiding, abetting inciting or otherwise facilitating by any means the publication or distribution of, in any manner whatsoever, Bombay Congress Bulletins, or any other paper, periodical, leaflet or handbill, containing any matter which is seditious or which is likely to—

bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by Law in British India,

excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by Law in British India,

promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects,

provote members of the public to commit the offences of riot or affray or to do acts endangering the safety of the public or leading to the disturbance of the public tranquility.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of the said section, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 15th July 1930.

PICKETING ORDINANCE AT WORK IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Haig's Evasive Replies In Assembly.

MR. JAYAKAR'S CONCERN FOR PICKETERS.

SIMLA, July 15.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to dispose of non-official bills.

Replying to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Haig said that the Government of India understood that picketing in Fort area in Bombay commenced about the 6th June. They had received no special information showing the extent to which picketing had achieved its object of interfering with legitimate business.

"The police on several occasions have had to disperse crowds which had collected in connection with picketing and I understand on some occasions certain persons who had no connection with the disturbances received injuries. The Ordinance was extended to the Bombay Presidency at the request of the Local Government and was applied by them to Bombay City. The Government of India are fully in accord with the action taken by the Government of Bombay."

Mr. Mody asked why during the mill strike when picketing involving considerable violence was carried on nothing was done to stop it inspite of repeated representations by Millowners?

Mr. Haig: I do not recollect precisely the event.

Dr. Suhrawardy: India was not in a state of war then.

Replying to a supplementary question by Sir Cowasji Jehangir Mr. Haig said. The Government are fully aware of the state of the feeling in Bombay."

Mr. G. P. Singh: Is it not true that Government issued the Ordinance to protect vested English interest?

Mr. Haig: No. It was to defend the ordinary right of the public to do what they please.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Why then have peaceful picketers been prosecuted?

Mr. Suhrawardy: Define peaceful.

Mr. Jayakar: Are Government aware that Congress volunteers are arrested even before they have molested any one before a foreign cloth shop?

Mr. Haig: I am not aware of any action taken not justified by Law. If any such persons were arrested without justification a Court would not convict them.—A. P.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY PURCHASE.

SIMLA, July 14.

Sir George Rainy moved the following Government resoluton:

"In view firstly of the requirements for new constructions and open line works on railways which will have to be met in the course of the next ten years and of the demands which provision of adequate funds to meet capital expenditure required for these projects will make on the resources of the Government, and, secondly of the fact that the purchase of the Assam-Bengal railway company's interest in the Assam-Bengal Railway will not at present be beneficial and profitable and that another opportunity for acquiring that interest will occur in 1941 notice should not be given to the Company on the present occasion of the intention to terminate their contract, unless it should prove possible to devise some expedient whereby purchase money can be found on terms which will neither involve Government in a substantial financial loss nor necessitate any serious curtailment in the programme of new capital expenditure required for proper development of railway system in accordance with the economic needs of the country."

BAD BUSINESS.

Sir George Rainy alluded to the Acworth Committee's remarks that the case of Assam-Benga Railway was exceptional. The ordinary capital was one and a half million sterling and guaranteed rate of dividend was three per cent. or forty-five thousand sterling. If they purchased the railway there would be a recurring loss of £17,000 per annum. Therefore, the transaction did not look like good business for the railway, which now was not profitable and would become worse if it was purchased now.

It was particularly difficult to raise money in the London money market at less than six per cent. If money was to be found for purchase of this railway then there would be no money for constructions like Bombay-Sind line and Dacca-Aricha line. However, there was still time to give notice and Government would continue the search for a solution and if possible exercise option of purchase by 1936.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Mr. Abul Matin Choudhry opposed the resolution as giving lease of company management for en more years. The Government of India held elevenwelfths of the shares of the Company and it ought not to be difficult to find purchase money or the remaining one-twelfth.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty protested against the House being asked to consider this important notion at such a short notice when even the Central Advisory Council only discussed it after not on had been tabled. He criticised the first part of the resolution as dangerous. Why not the money required be raised in India?

The purchase should be effected by 31st December 1931 by which time the Round Table Conference would be over and the situation might be such as would enable India to raise money at a cheap rate in London.

Mr. B. Das feared if this Railway was not purchased now, Government would raise stronger objection to purchase B. N. Railway later.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

POLICE ASSAULT STUDENTS.

Picketing Of Calcutta Colleges.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Following the arrest of 17 picketers with police help, a majority of students of the Presidency College came out of their classes and in loud voice condemned the conduct of college authorities, especially the Principal. No classes could be held until late in the afternoon when the picketers withdrew.

In the morning a batch of fifteen volunteers came in a procession to the college but before they could occupy their seats at the gate, they were charged with lathis by police and dispersed within a short time. The All-Bengal Students' Association managed to send more volunteers to the College compound by a private passage.

Picketing was also resorted to at the Scottish Churches College and counter-picketing by two of the European professors.

About 300 students out of the total of about 700 attended the classes at the Scottish Churches Collegiate school. Certain members of the teaching staff came into clash with picketers in the course of which the drill master was injured. There was a shower of brickbats from outside as a result of which several window panes were broken and an old pandit was hurt while conducting his class.—A. P.

Contempt Of Court Case.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

A full bench of the Allahabad High Court decided to-day the application of Phillip Sphatt and other accused in the Meerut alleged Conspiracy Case asking the court to call upon Dr. Shafi Ahmad, author, and Chaudry Mohomed Fariduddn, publisher, to show cause why they should not be convicted for contempt of court for issuing handbills which alleged that certain facts had been proved against the accused.

Mr. Mohomed Hussain showing cause for the publisher contended that the poster in question really did not relate to the trial but meant that certain facts revealed in the case showed that the civil disobedience movement had its origin in Communist activities, but if the Court held that there was contempt, the client apologised.

Shafi Ahmad showed cause in person saying that his intention was not to commit contempt. Mr. Kwaja, and the Government Advocate for the prosecution submitted that Congress poster clearly showe dthat words used were likely to prejudice the trial.

Their Lordships found both accused iuilty of contempt and sentenced Shafi Ahmed to a fine of Rs. 100 and Fariduddin to a fine of Rs. 50.—A P.

SARDA ACT TO BE AMENDED.

Govt. Yielding To Obscurantists.

ELDERS STULTIFY THEMSELVES.

SIMLA, July 14.

Mr. Surpat Singh moved for the consideration of a bill in the Council of State to amend the Sarda Act so as to premit marriages between boys of less than 18 and girls below 14 years, provided a certificate is previously obtained by the guardians after satisfying a civil court (District Judge) on conscientious grounds or peculiar family reasons. He emphasised the Bill was not aimed to frustrate the salutary provision of the Sarda Act but provided for exceptional cases regarding which wisdom dictated exemption and thus make the Act acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, moved an amendment for circulation of the Bill for opinion. He reminded the Council of the answer given by Sir James Crerar on 19th March that certain bills which had been introduced or notice of which had been given would be circulated for opinion of local governments by an executive order. In pursuance of that undertaking this and other bills had been circulated and the Government of India awaited the receipt of those opinions.

In the meantime they had formed no opinion whatever of their own in regard to merits of this bill or other bills. Nor, indeed, were they in a position to form opinion.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar opposed Mr. Emerson's amendment as it would give people the impression that there was a chance of amending the Bill which would be disastrous to this Act. On the very point which Mr. Surpat Singh had mentioned, two Select Committees had given the consideration and amendments were moved when the bill was under discussion and disposed of.

There was an opportunity for the Local Governments and public bodies to express themselves at that time. Now where was the need, he asked, of inviting opinions? Was this fair to those who carried intensive agitation for the Sarda Act or to those who voted for it? He was afraid this disciplined strong Government always trembled whenever social obscurantists cried "religion in danger".

President: These remarks may have relevancy to the motion for consideration of the Bill, if that motion comes up at all.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar:—I have always felt it difficult to make my speech in this House. Not that I have been unaccustomed to speak elsewhere, for I have been a member of a Provincial Legislature for six years. But in this house I do not know how it happens. I find it difficult to follow the rules of procedure. You will pardon me for the limitation under which I am suffering. I am opposed to the circulation motion because it will give the impression in the country that the Act is going to be repealed.

Sir Sankaran Nair also opposed the amendment. He asked, was Government going to keep an open mind and reopen the question of child marriages and allow such marriages as Mr. Surpat Singh desired if the guardian obtained a certificate. This was against the observations of Sir James Crerar that the Legislature alone should decide the age of marriage and not courts.

Mr. Surpat Singh accepted the amendment.

The motion for circulation was carried by thirty-two votes against nine the latter being:—

Sir Phiroze Sethna; Sir Sankaran Nair; Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty; Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar; Mr. G. A. Natesan; Mr. Mehta; Mr. Asthana; Mr. Devadas; and Mr. Nirmal Kumar.

Chittagong Arrest.

CHITTAGONG, July 14.

Mahim Chandra Das, President of the local Civil Disobedience Committee was prosecuted on a charge of defying orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He refused to take part in the procedings. Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO BE INTERVIEWED?

Movement Is Declining.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

LONDON, July 14.

The attitude which the different Indian communities are to adopt towards the Round Table Conference, may be defined during the course of the conferences that are being held this week in India.

The Viceroy is seeing some of the ruling Princes and representatives of States, and expects to meet later representatives of different views and interests in British India. Two important conferences took place in Simla yesterday. As a result of one, minority communities including Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and the Depressed Classes undertook to support the Round Table Conference, and as a result of the other, the Indian Moderates in the Legislative Assembly have sent a representative to interview Mr. Gandhi. Pandit Motilal and his son Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the object of terminating the Civil Disobedience campaign.

The Government of India's appreciation of the situation up to Saturday last was circulated among the members of the House of Commons to-day.

In the North West Frontier Province recrudescence of hostile activity is recorded in South Waziristan and in Upper Shaktu area, beginning from July 6th, when several hostile leaders joined forces in attacks on scout posts around Sararogha. Continuous air action has been maintained against Lashkars and in areas which have supplied them. The statement summarising internal incidents records that on the 8th, a slight explosion occurred in the Peshawar City, outside the house of the Honorary Magistrate, but very little damage was done.

BOMBAY PROCESSION.

In other parts of India, the Civil Disobedience movement pursues its course. There is increased actvitiy in some places and lull in others, but on the whole, recent indications of decline have been maintained.

It is reported that in Bengal as a whole, the Civil Disobedience movement is on the decrease but the tendency towards violence is increasing and there are signs that the Terrorist Party may become more active. Madras reports definite slackening in movement due, however, to more vigorous action by authorities than to voluntary abandonment by its adherents. Similar improvement is manifested in other provinces except Bombay and Central Provinces. Further clashes have taken place in the Bombay Presidency between authorities and public, the most serious of which occurred on the 11th inst. in Bombay, where Congress volunteers persisted in attempts to hold a procession and a meeting in honour of the Garhwali soldiers, who have been convicted for mutiny, police had to make several charges before the intention was abandoned.

POONA CLASH.

There was another collision during the week between the police and the crowd at Poona, and owing to its aggressive attitude crowd had to be dispersed by force. In Gujarat on the other hand, there are signs of improvement and in several districts village officers, who have been persuaded or coerced to resign their offices, are withdrawing their resignations in considerable numbers. In the Central Provinces, an organised movement has been started to defy the Forest Laws. While the movement remains in principle non-violent, incidents are continually occurring to show that the rank and file, especially in rural areas, cannot be restrained from acts of violence commonly taking form of attacks on small parties of police.—B. O. W.

FOREST LAW SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

BUSAD, July 14.

Mr. Govind Shastri Pathak and his party who broke forest laws this morning were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Sahasbahudhe of Akola who was arrested yesterday for breaking Forest Laws tried under Sections 379 and 117 and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under each Section the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL CONDEMNS REPRESSION.

No Indian Would Tolerate Beating Of Women, Says Hafiz Hidayat Husain.

NAINI TAL, July 14.

At to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, Rao Krishnapal Singh's resolution urging on Government that no force should be employed and that there should be no interference in dealing with the Civil Disobediance campaign resulted in a full dress debate.

The mover alleged high-handedness on the part of the authorities in dealing with volunteers, which sometimes exceeded the limits of the law. He insisted that all persons sentenced for participation in the Civil Disobedience movement but not convicted for offences involving violence, should be treated as "A" class prisoners.

Mr. Hafiz Hidayet Hussain, moving an amendment that prisoners should be treated in accordance with the recommendations of the U. P. Jails Committee of 1925, said that Indians whatever their religion, race or creed might be, would not tolerate beating of their womenfolk.

CONGRESS VICTORIES.

Mr. Mukandilal said that the extent to which Government had alienated public sympathy was evident from the fact that persons like Sir Ali Imam were joining hands with Congressmen.

Sir George Lambert, Finance Member, said that officers had always observed a policy of restraint and discretion in dealing with the Civil Disobedience movement. This was apparent from the fact that in a province of 45 millions of people, with the movement in full swing there had been very few instances, where force was used. Officers had used great discretion in ordering forcible dispersal of unlawful assemblies.

Nobody enjoyed the ordering of the use of force but Government could not abrogate the right to use force when the occasion demanded it. If any person thought that any officers of Government had exceeded the limit or abused their authority law courts were open to the aggrieved persons to seek redrss.

GOVT'S "NO."

Sir George said that Government could not agree to treat all prisoners as 'A' class prisoners. There were volunteers who had been hired by Congress to join the movement.

Concluding the Finance Member paid a tribute to the District Officers whose task had become not only heavy but difficult and he also complimented the police force for its loyalty in these days of stress and strain.

The Nawab of Chatari, Home Member, said that when Civil Disobedience movement took the shape of breaking laws. Government had reluctantly to take steps to meet it. Governments critics must not forget how often the policeman was subjected to filthy abuse by Congress volunteers. No wonder he was prone to retaliate. Government could not consent to treat all convicted volunteers as 'A' class prisoners but they were prepared to accept Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain's amendment.

GIVE UP REPRESSION.

Mr. Chintamani made a powerful appeal to Government to try other methods than relentless repression. Civil Disobedience movement would have languished, but by Governments policy of 'repression' it had now become a living menace to established Government. He was aware that the Central Government was more responsible for this policy than Provincial Governments. Still the latter could not escape criticism altogether. If Government intended to rally public opinion against the Civil Disobedience movement, they must give up the policy of 'repression" and try to remove widespread feeling of discontent and win public opinion to its side.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Hafiz Hidayet Hussain was carried without opposition.—A.P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM LEADERS' MOVE.

Conference To Meet At Lucknow On July 20.

LUCKNOW, July 14.

The Maharajah of Muhmudabad, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Raja Nawab Ali, Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Abdul Qadir Qusuri, Mr. Yakub Hassan, Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Mr. T. A. K. Shedwani, Mr. Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, Majibur Rahman, Moulvi Tufail Ahmed, Mr. N. A. Sherwani and many others will hold a conference of Nationalists Muslims to consider the Simon Report and the present political situation with a view to give a lead to Mussalmans of India on July 20th in Lucknow at Gangapershad Memorial Hall.

The signatories to the Conference request all Moslem Nationalists to rally to the Conference and record consider opinion on the vital questions which are occupying the minds of the people of India.—A. P.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN BRITAIN

Workmen's Compensation.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 14.

A number of Indians listened to the evidence before the Indian Labour Commission at India House to-day, when the possible means of improving the position of Indian seamen employed in British ships in respect of workmen's compensation was discussed.

Mr. Whitley said that it had been suggested that although a good deal had been done to bring lascars into exercise of their full rights under the Workmen's Compensation, difficulties between English Law with regard to the employees in ships registered in United Kingdom and Indian Law still appeared to have some gap. It had been suggested in India that there as a possibility of a lascar not obtaining his full rights under the law.

Mr. Bannatyne, Assistant Secretary, Home Office, said that under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the principle had always been that workman should recover compensation under the law of country in which ship had been registered, and any departure from it would be rather a serious precedent.

Mr. Clow asked whether there was any possibility of establishing in India arbitrators of tribunals capable of disposing of claims under the British Act.

Mr. Bannatyne replied that the only procedure available under the British Act of which he was aware was that by which representative committee of employers could be established to decide questions.

He finally added that a number of years ago, Chinese seamen from Hongkong and from Singapore were unable to receive compensation, British officers had examined inter-claims and sent home statements which be accepted here. It was not statutory but was purely administrative arrangement accepted by employers.—Reuter.

LAHORE COMPROMISE.

Foreign Cloth Dealers' Move.

LAHORE, July 14.

Abdul Malik, President of Naujewan Hind Sabha has been arrested for sedition.

Mihrajdin, Secretary, N. W. R. General Workers' Union, has been arrested under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code and bailed out.

All foreign cloth dealers inside the city have agreed to pack off all foreign cloth for three months after the parcels had been sealed by the Congress.—A. P.

536 PICKETS ARRESTED IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 14.

With the arrest of nine volunteers to-day the total arrests under the picketing Ordinance come to 536.

An enquiry committee consisting of Malik Barkat Ali, Pandit Nanakchand and Governdram Khanna commenced enquiry into the mysterious death of Rajpal.—A. P.

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